

ML

Gc
929.2
Ar22602c
1892231

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
ENEATH CITY COLLECTION

J

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01723 1777





Genealogy
of
The Archer Family.

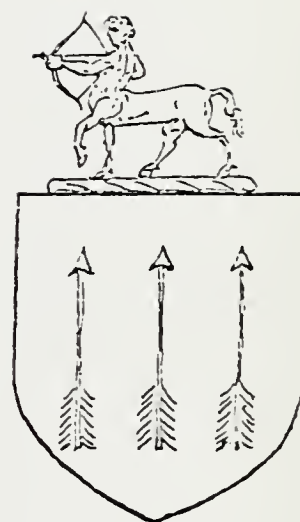
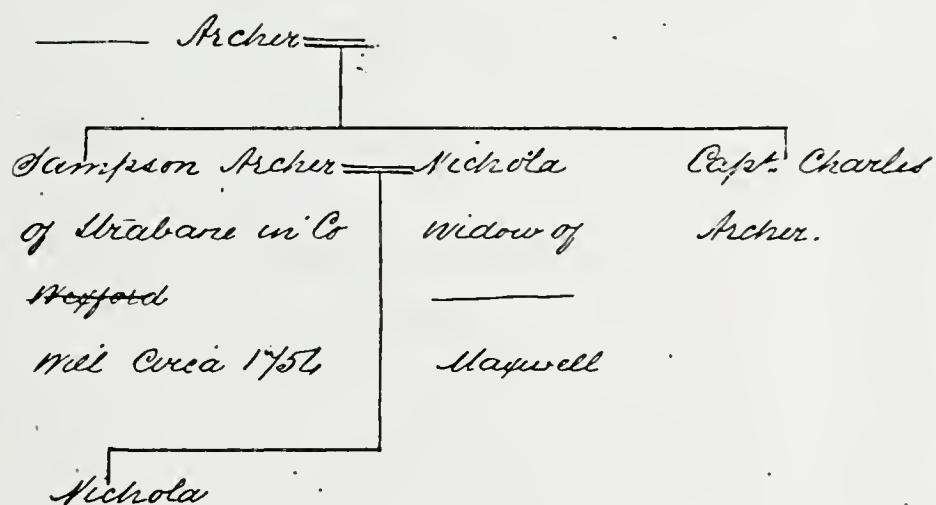
c.c. Califf



1892231

Burke's Collection of Family Irish Pedigrees.

215



According to Fairbairn's Book of Crests:
Centaur ou Saggitarius a (see book for explanation. Impossible to read)

Grace Shaw Woldt

3-23-76 R



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018

<https://archive.org/details/genealogyofarche00cali>

Index.

Preface.		Pages
Chapter One.	The Archers in Europe	1 to 8.
	The Archer Coat-of-Arms	31 and before Preface.
Chapter Two.	John and Sampson Archer the Emigrants.	33-54.
	Historical Data	35.
	Line of Descent	37.
	Sampson Archer	41.
	Virginia Military Record	45.
	Pennsylvania Archives	46.
	Sampson Archer, Sr. References	47.
	Remick Excursus	52.
Chapter Three.	John Archer of Va. and Kentucky	55.
Chapter Four.	Sampson Archer III of Ken. & Ill.	67.
	Kincart	75.
	Sampson Matthews Archer	82.
	War Department	83.
	Iowa War Records	84.
Chapter Five.	Harrison Archer of Illinois	85.
	John Albert Archer - War Dept.	93.
Chapter Six.	Appendix	98.

Two pages were numbered 74 in this report.

Dedicated
In Loving Memory
To My Mother
Martha Adelaide Archer Califf

Whose every living moment
exemplified the virtues
of her pioneer ancestors.

8 4.

"To weave together the fading dates of old manuscripts with the truths and traditions that have survived sleeping generations, until the joy and tears, the quaint speech and the early piety stand out upon the tapestry with the semblance of a living man: this gives a pleasure which he only who has stood at the loom can feel and understand."

Charles Knowles Bolton.

Preface.

Now why all this fuss about genealogy? Psychologists tell us that it is good for man to have a hobby on which to spend his spare time, something to study, something in the pursuit of which he can broaden his knowledge of the world and its ways. Genealogy is the study of human origins and the ways of individuals; individuals make up counties and states; states make up nations and nations make up the world and play an important part in its affairs. Thus, in the first or last analysis, the individual counts.

One of the chief pleasures of genealogical research is the insight it gives us into the motives, the customs, the daily manner of life of people who lived in a different epoch. However, close as our Colonial ancestors are to us in generation sequence, and though removed but two or three centuries in time, they lived in a different world from our own. And all in all, we cannot escape the fact that our ancestors were human beings, not merely names which have survived in musty old records. They lived and breathed, had their joys and sorrows, their trials and tribulations, their work and play, however different these may have been from ours. Moreover, we will find that they, obscurely or prominently, took their parts in the affairs of their times and contributed in some way to the development of civilization. By learning more about them and their times, we will be the wiser in knowing "how we got that way."

The author has endeavored to avoid long and tedious treatment of various phases in the lives of our ancestors, but in some instances it has been necessary to go into what may seem to be uninteresting details. An apology may also be due for the amount of detail relative to historic events, customs of the times and conditions under which our forebears lived. In explanation, the author has endeavored to weave into the history of our ancestors facts not only of a general informative nature, but such that will break the otherwise dull monotony of statistical facts relative to births, marriages, deaths, etc. Please bear in mind it is not the purpose of this family history to submit in an interesting form only those items which will prove to be entertaining, but it is essential to incorporate in the record all those salient facts to be handed down to future generations. We are dealing with events in the lives of human beings, and as all will admit, life is made up of happiness, sorrow, periods of dullness, broken by exciting events, to be followed again by uninteresting events. Should the author omit facts which are dull and of little interest, the history would be incomplete, and if they are not included in the record, they will be lost to posterity. A family history is of little value unless it is accurate and complete and deals truthfully with the facts available.

It may not be possible at one reading to assimilate this history in its entirety, but its repeated perusal will each time establish facts overlooked before. Only proven facts were incorporated in the genealogy, not a single instance occurring where a single fact was left to surmise or conjecture, unless such surmise is specifically called to the attention of the reader. In the study of this family history it will happen many times where the reader will read over quickly, practically at a glance, dates and statements which necessitated hours of research through long hidden and dusty records of another era.

When the author began the research in connection with tracing his ancestry, he had no knowledge of the method to pursue nor of the difficulties involved. He, therefore, called to his aid a number of experienced genealogists of known and established ability. Each searched the records of his own state, and one those of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and their combined returns give us a continuous account of this Archer family from 1740, time of arrival in America, to the time of his probable death. In addition we have a summary of the family in earlier times - 1060 to 1740. In this research the first thing which impressed me was the ease with which family records can be traced in the New England times having to do with the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, especially Churches (?) has in her archives Colonial records in a state of preservation almost unbelievable. In the South, during the war between the states, when the northern and southern armies surged back and forth locked in their fratricidal struggle, vital records of early American history were lost. State capitol buildings, court houses, town halls, and other repositories of these invaluable and irreplaceable records were completely destroyed. In all fairness, it should be here stated that this mutilated and unnecessary destruction is chargeable entirely to the northern armies, whose military activities occurred largely in the southern states. It is of historical record that General Robert E. Lee, during his campaign in Pennsylvania issued strict orders that there should be a minimum destruction of property. It is deplored that the northern generals did not do likewise in the South. It was a mere matter of good fortune that our Archer ancestors lived in these southern states, which, though over-run by opposing armies, their repositories of historical data and vital statistics largely escaped the destruction so common elsewhere.

The author has brought this genealogy down only to his own generation. It is his hope and wish that other members of the family will follow his example in promptly adding thereto statistics relative to succeeding generations. In this connection, procrastinating will exert a strong influence, but now while the facts are available, it is strongly urged that they be incorporated in the record.

Relative to membership in the various patriotic organizations, this is a matter for personal decision. Our ancestors, with bravery and sacrifice, have made lineal descendants eligible to membership in almost all the leading patriotic associations of to-day. As generation follows generation, facts recede into the dim past and are increasingly difficult to secure and establish. Therefore, we, who value our children's..... heritage, should make this record as complete and permanent as soon as possible. One of the best methods to accomplish this is to incorporate it in the files and spread it upon the permanent records of the various patriotic organizations. We are a young nation. Several hundred years hence our descendants will be grateful to us for having handed down to them the facts contained in this genealogy, which to us was difficult of compilation, but which, had it been left to them, would be impossible of attainment.

I add another paragraph to advise you I have been told by genealogists of years of experience that this Archer history is unusual. First, our branch of the family can be traced accurately from the county in Ireland from which they set sail two hundred years ago, through the five states in America in which they settled during the hundred years they were pioneering, down to the present day. Second, our emigrant ancestor, that brave old warrior Sampson Archer, has made his descendants eligible to six prominent patriotic societies, and this is an achievement few men can duplicate in our country's history. I quote from one of the most widely known genealogists, whose works are to be found in every leading library in the United States: "Seldom does a man render such long and honorable service to his country as did Sampson Archer. It has been a pleasure to assist in compiling the ancestry of a family which has done so much more than its part in the building of our great nation." Without meaning to boast, but with a justifiable feeling of pride, I make the assertion few families have cause for greater satisfaction over the records of their forebears than members of our family of Archer.

To the younger members of our family, it is likely this genealogy may prove only of passing interest. To the older members, I feel sure it will be otherwise. However, this is only natural, as youth looks forward along life's highway into what appears to be the endless future with those of us who have passed life's meridian; there is a greater inclination to look backward and to dwell upon the events of the past. Time in his relentless flight ultimately brings us all to the period of retrospection. Therefore, with a degree of assurance I submit this family history in the belief it will eventually prove interesting to all of us.

Denver, Colorado.
April, 1939.

Charles Carter Califf.

"When persons have an utter indifference to their lineage, or a history of the possible generations of their families, and deride any attention to them as a foolish weakness and vanity, they are contravening an innate principle, and it may be generally suspected that they have some knowledge of a lineage which they would consign to oblivion because it is untitled and without good renown."

Bond.

The following Genealogists assisted in submitting data for the Archer Genealogy:

Mr. H. C. Roberson, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. H. C. Kincaid, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Jean Agnew, Richmond, Virginia.
 Miss Ann Waller Reddy, Richmond, Virginia.
 Miss Blanche Humphreys, Lewisburg, West Virginia.
 Miss Jane Tilton, Carlisle, Kentucky.
 Colonel Ira F. Fravel, Wrightstown, Pennsylvania.

Foreign Sources of Aid and Information:

Mr. Walter Murnaghan, Solicitor, Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 Hon. Thomas U. Sadleir, King of Arms, Office of Arms, Dublin
 Castle, Dublin, Ireland.
 Rev. T. J. Agnew, Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.
 Hon. Henry C. Shellard, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of A. F. and
 A. Masons of Ireland, Freemasons' Hall, Dublin, Ireland.
 Sidney A. Belovsky, American Consul, Dublin, Ireland.

General Sources of Information:

Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
 State Archives of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.
 County, Town, Court and Cemetery Records.
 Family Bibles, Newspaper Files, D. A. R. Records, Military Records of
 Colonial, French and Indian, Revolutionary and Civil Wars.
 State and County Histories, Genealogical Societies, Genealogies of
 Allied Families, Biographies, National and State Census, etc.

CHAPTER ONE.

THE ARCHERS IN EUROPE.

"Happy he, who with bright regard looks back upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself, values the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequence."

Goethe.

Centuries ago in Europe family names were derived from occupations, the arts of war, the chase, chivalry, etc. Also from personal characteristics and locations. For example, the following indicate how some names originated:

<u>Things in Nature:</u>	Bear, Calf, Fish, Lamb, Trout, Lyon, Crow, Bull.
<u>Characteristics:</u>	Little, Long, Short, Stout, Broadhead.
<u>Occupations:</u>	Baker, Taylor, Brewer, Carpenter, Weaver, Shoemaker.
<u>The Chase:</u>	Hunt, Fox, Hart, Wolf, Buck, Stag, Chase.
<u>Locations:</u>	Atwood, Hungerford, Dangerfield, Underhill, Atwater.
<u>Chivalry:</u>	Knight, Armour, Noble, Prince, King, Duke, Castle.
<u>War:</u>	Cannon, Archer, Battle, Major, Camp, Bowman, Sergeant.

Many names have undergone changes in spelling and pronunciation over the centuries. Not so, however, with the name of Archer. In its early history among the Normans, and with William the Conqueror, it was known as Archere, with the accent on the last syllable. For example, 'Fulbert le Archere', meaning Fulbert the Archer. The name of Robert le Archere, son of Fulbert le Archere, is found upon the Roll of Battle Abbey, about which more will be written in pages following. The names of Archers are found in "Domesday Book", the record of a great survey of England, executed for William the Conqueror and completed in 1086. The principal object of this survey was to ascertain the feudal rights of the King. The Domesday, therefore, recorded the names of the new holders of lands and the assessments on which their taxes were to be paid. It is spoken of as a record from the arbitrament of which there was no appeal, from which its name of "Domesday" is said to be derived. Later, about 1638, appear the names of many Archers on the early English Rolls enumerating the soldiery of the Counties, and they were called, for instance in County Suffolk, - "Able Men of Suffolk." The following is a transcription from the original in the Public Record Office, London, England. "The division of the County into Hundreds dates from early Saxon times. The Hundred was composed of the parishes that lay within it. It was frequently treated as the division used for assessments and rating purposes. It was also a convenient unit from which able bodied men might be called for military service.

Loes Hundred: A list of the names of all the able men from sixteen to threescore years of age within the Hundred of the Hundred of Loes (not being of the Trayned Band) taken in January, 1638.

Woodbridge - Robert Archer.
 Brandon - - Henry Archer.
 William Archer.
 Cosford - - John Archer."
 (Among others).

Able Men of Suffolk.
(Early Rolls enumerating the soldiery of
the Counties.)

In every century since the Norman Conquest England has been at war with one European nation or another, usually against France. This attitude of belligerency, only occasionally of a defensive nature, necessitated continual drafts on the man power of the nation to sustain these dynastic wars. In feudal times the organization of these military forces, either offensive or defensive, received their support from the King and Nobles. The system was successful and efficient. Whenever the King thought it time to make war against a rival monarch he notified his dukes and earls to supply him with a specified number of their vassals and henchmen.

From the earliest dates laws governing the enrollment and equipment of these forces, upon a basis of financial ability as well as of social standing, were enacted. In the reign of Edward I it was ordained that all males between fifteen and sixty years of age were to be enrolled and required to have armor according to the value of their land or goods. Every man worth fifteen pounds per annum in land or goods to the value of forty marks must have a tunic of mail, a breastplate of iron, a sword, a knife and a horse. Those worth ten pounds in land, or twenty marks in goods, must have a tunic and breastplate, a sword and a knife. Those worth five pounds in land provided a sword, a bow and arrow and a knife. All others were to furnish themselves with bows and arrows. Only gentlemen were presumed to be mounted and to bear the expense of equipment as light as horsemen.

"All things hasten to decay; all fall; all perish; all come to an end. Man dieth, iron consumeth, wood decayeth; towers crumble; strong walls fall down, the rose withereth away; the war horse waxeth feeble, gay trappings grow old; all the works of mens' hands perish. Thus we are taught that all die, both clerk and lay; and short would be the fame of any after death if their history did not endure by being written in the book of the Clerk."

(Master Wace, his Chronicle of the Norman Conquest.)

The Roll of Battel Abbey.

Those who had fought under the ducal banners of William the Conqueror at Hastings took every possible means to have their names well known and remembered by future ages, not only because they and their descendants would by it be enabled to plead favors from the reigning family, and assuring to themselves the estates they had gained, but also from the pride inherent in human nature, as founders of families in a country they had won by prowess. For these reasons the name of every person of any consideration was written upon a Roll and hung up in the Abbey of Battel. William ordered the erection of a monastery on the very spot where he had gained that decisive victory which gave him the crown of England; from which circumstance it was called Battel Abbey. The persons there mentioned were the patriarchs of most of the English Gentry for many ages and of many of the nobility of the present day.

The original Roll compiled by the Monks of Battel was hung up in their monastery beneath the following Latin verses:

"The day after the battel, very early in the morning, Odo, Bishop of Baieux, sung Masso for those that were departed. The Duke after that, desirous to know the estate of his battel and what people he had therein lost and were slaine, he caused to come unto him a clerk that had written their names when they were embarked at S. Valeries, and commanded him to call them by their names, who called them that had been at the battel, and passed the seas with Duke William.

This place is called Battel because the English slaine in war were here left dead. They fell on the day of the feast of Christ's martyr, Calixtus. It was the year one thousand and sixty six when the English perished, a great comet being visible at the time."

On this Roll was inscribed the name of

"ROBERT LE ARCHERE". *

(From English Surnames, by Lower, M.A., F.S.A., London.)

Not only at the time of the Battle of Hastings was it greatly desired by the Normans that their names appear upon the Roll of Battel Abbey, to be perpetuated among future generations, but subsequent thereto and down to the present time it is the ambition of all English families to prove descent from ancestry represented on this honor Roll. Historians record there were approximately six hundred names on this Roll, and to have ancestral representation thereon is conclusive proof of honored English descent.

*From whom all English Archers descend.

An Inquiry into the Origin of the Family of
Archer in Kilkenny, with notices of other families of the
name in Ireland.

By J. H. Lawrence-Archer, Captain.

In certain popular heraldic works the crest assigned to the surname "Archer," in Ireland, is "a mound azure banded and crossed or", whereas there is no instance of the Archers of Kilkenny- probably the earliest of the name settled in this island - ever having borne any crest whatever; and in this respect their sculptured coats of arms, throughout that city, form a solitary heraldic exception. Even on an armorial "Archer" seal, attached to the will of an Archer who lived in the seventeenth century, although the shield is surrounded by a helmet, there is no crest, and the rotundity and high relief of the helmet may have been mistaken for an orb. Be this as it may, on another armorial seal, of the same period, although there is a crest, it is doubtful whether the seal bears the arms of Archer, notwithstanding that the estoiles, or mullets, found in the Archer coat, on monuments in this city, are conspicuous on this escutcheon, and form the crest.

Two questions at once present themselves - 1st., How came the Kilkenny Archers not to have a crest? 2nd., What could have been the origin of the crest imputed to them by Fairbairn and others?

Now with reference to the latter, it seems to me that "la monde or" may have been adopted by some Archer in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, as a canting heraldic memento of a civic connexion with the great feudal family of Ormonde, whose fortunes have been so intimately associated with the City of Kilkenny, and where, from the year 1345 to 1652, no less than sixty-five times does the name of Archer appear in the Magistracy, as Portreves, Sovereigns, Mayors, Sheriffs, Coroners, etc., while on the other hand the Great Duke of Ormonde was chiefly instrumental in obtaining for the people of Kilkenny the restoration of their property, which had been seized by Cromwell's followers.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the great merchants were probably more frequently members of the aristocracy than at the present day. Few, but such, could acquire the capital necessary for embarking in commercial enterprise, and in Italy and in Flanders, etc. the chief merchants became the rulers of cities, and eventually hereditary princes; therefore, the position held at an early period by the Archers of Kilkenny was compatible with a noble or knightly origin, as I hope to be able to show more clearly in the following notes.

But to return- the absence of a family crest may fairly be attributed to the Kilkenny Archers having separated from the parent tree in Ireland, before the period when crests became common; and it is worthy of note that the three pheons borne by the Kilkenny Archers were the actual coat of the family of le Archer of Warwickshire before the time of Thomas le Archer, second son of John le Archer of Tanworth (Umberslade), who was the first of his family to use the three broad

arrows, and to assume a crest. "He (Thomas le Archer) was Grand Prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and as such was reckoned the first Baron in the realm." (Quoting from Jacob's Peerage and History of the Hospitallers in England). His seal is well known and is an example, at the early period of the reign of Edward II, of the adoption of supporters. To a document bearing date the fourteenth year of this monarch's reign, Thomas le Archer, Grand Prior, appears as party of the first part, and on the other his relatives John le Archer and Thomas le Archer; while the seal of Nicholas le Archer shows another variation of the same arms, viz., pheons, not arrows.

In all the printed pedigrees of the Archers of Umberslade, and even in that which is preserved in the Herald's College, many younger sons' names are omitted; but this defect is remedied in a copy of Dugdale's "Warwickshire," to be seen at the British Museum, where the annotator has carefully transcribed the ancient charters of this family, and given drawings of the seals attached to them, with other curious additions. Happening myself to possess the original holograph list of his family, charters, etc., made by Sir Simon Archer, I could verify those given by the annotator in question. Sir Simon, however, had not very carefully extracted all the names of collateral ancestors for his friend Dugdale, and amongst others omitted, in all the printed pedigrees, is that of the above Nicholas le Archer, and also of another Nicholas le Archer, whose seal, attached to a grant of free warren in the fourteenth century, bears the quaint device of a hare walking on its hind legs, a dead dog dangling to a stick over its shoulder, with the additional letters "cher"- i.e. Hare cher !

Now, in Rymer's "Foedera" will be found a notice of John le Archer Grand Prior (also in the reign of Edward II., and consequently contemporaneously with Thomas le Archer of Tanworth in England) of the Knights Hospitallers in Ireland. In the year 1341, while Grand Prior, he offered to prove his right to the church of Dunboyne "by his champion." His socially must have been considerable, for "none were admitted into the rank of Knights but such as had previously distinguished themselves, or who were at least descended from ancient Knights." (Barton's History of Kilmainham.)

"This Prior" (le Archer), continues the same author "was entrusted with a commission to Edward III from a Parliament held in Kilkenny, praying that several grievances might be redressed, for the English either ruled with a rod of iron (or had) become more Irish than the Irish themselves."

In 1345, Walter Archer was Portreve of Kilkenny, as was also John Archer; and in 1350 Adam Archer was Portreve. It is exceedingly probable that a clue to the origin of these three, if not indeed a direct proof of their parentage, would be found in the MS. additions to Dugdale just mentioned, especially as I do not think that any but the one family of Le Archer, descended from the tutor of King Henry I, bore the surname of Archer until Henry V conferred it on Simon de Bois, of Essex. This is contrary to what would naturally be supposed- namely, that the patronymic was common when the profession of an archer was in repute;

but that the contrary was the case I am inclined to believe there can be little doubt; and a paper on this question will be found in the "Herald and Genealogist." Nicholas le Archer, it is there shown, had the privilege of carrying the King's own bow through all the forests of England, and was, par excellence "le Archer," a surname entirely monopolized by this family until the profession of archery decayed and Henry VIII created a professional archer burlesque Duke of Shoreditch !

It has occurred to me as neither impossible, nor improbable, that the Archer family of Kilkenny came to Ireland in the immediate following of "Strongbow," the Earl of Pembroke, and may even have been connected with that noble by ties of kindred; For in the Church of S. t. Eustach. Cornwall, there is an old armorial sculpture of the now extinct family of Levelis, quartering "Clare" and "Archer" in succession, the latter quartering being also that of the earliest Kilkenny Archers (sab. 3 pheons argt.), and of John le Archer, of Tanworth, father of Thomas, the Grand Prior of the Hospitallers, but with the difference of a chevron engrailed argent, which may be thus accounted for:-

John le Archer, of Tanworth, County Warwick, and champion to Thomas Earl of Warwick, married the daughter of William de Barneville (a name conspicuous in the Norman annals of Ireland, and particularly in the peerage of Trimleston), and bore for his arms- sab. 3 pheons argt.

This John died in the 35th. of Henry III, leaving several sons (elsewhere accounted for); and Nicholas le Archer, either his son or brother, held possessions at Stoke, in Clare, Gloucestershire, in the 15th. of Edward I, by providing a man with bow and arrows to attend the King's army when it marched against the Welsh.

In the 7th. of Edward II, Edmond le Archer held these lands in Clare (partly at any rate) of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; they were contiguous to those of the Berkeley family; while it is not unworthy of note that (see "Herald and Geneal.," p. 22) David le Blund, of Bristol, was married to Amabilia le Archer; and in transactions during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, these persons names are recorded along with that of John, "filii Mauricii de Calce Morisco," all of the County of Gloucester.

Possibly, before the extinction of the male line (or at any rate of the senior family) of le Archer of Stoke, in Clare, by the marriage of its heiress with William de Berkeley of Cobarly (as appears by an Inquis. P.M. of the 24th. of Edward III, in which it is stated that "Gilbert le Archer, seized of Archerstoke in the County of Gloucester, held of the King in capite, by supplying him with a sheaf of arrows in war time, for ever"- that "he died on the 8th. October; and that Joanna, the wife of Thomas de Berkeley de Cobarly, is his daughter and heir, and is aged 24 years and upwards"), an uncle or brother of the original Nicholas le Archer, accompanied the relatives of his mother or kinswoman, Christian de Barneville, to Ireland, taking with him the pure paternal crest; or the Kilkenny family may have only adopted the latter on the death of Gilbert le Archer, in the reign of Edward III,

having previously used some other coat, of which I do not think any record is preserved.

In the meantime, another branch of the Gloucester le Archer family, after one of the Welsh expeditions of the Clare family, probably settled in Cornwall, and introduced for a difference the chevron, engrailed argt., while it is highly probable that the family of Levelis, in that county, was of similar origin- a supposition which has acquired weight by the suggestion of an excellent authority on the point, that "Levelis" was simply "Le Walleys," "Le Vallis," "Wallis," "Walsh," - the Welshman, as he was likely to have been named in his new locality.

This connexion between Archer and Clare in Gloucester- between Clare, Archer and Levelis, in Cornwall, and finally between "Strongbow", Barneville, Walsh and Archer in Ireland, is very suggestive on more than one point.

On the extinction of the chief male line of Archer in Kilkenny (by the marriage of its heiress, Rose Archer, with Richard Shee, and the consequent transfer of her arms to the escutcheon of the latter), it would be curious to ascertain whether the other and Junior family of Archer did not then, for the first time, assume a coat armorial, selecting for their purpose that of their kinsmen the Walshes of Castle Hoel, by reversing the three pheons of the latter.

Possibly, however, that of Walsh itself was a coat manufactured, so to speak, originally, during one of the Welsh expeditions, out of the sable, three pheons argt. of the Gloucestershire Archers (of which family the original Walsh was perhaps a not fully recognized member), with the augmentation of the chevron gules of Clare; but, inasmuch as the latter would have been "colour upon colour," the former were exactly reversed in every particular. If this suggestion be worth anything, then the presumption is that the junior Archers of Kilkenny resumed, to a certain extent, their own coat, which might well have been qualified by such a motto as that borne by the present noble family of Warwick- *Sola bone quae honesta*.

On the other hand the question at once presents itself, was not the coat of Walsh of Castle Hoel a coat armorial taken from the real one, of the first Archer under Strongbow, before the family assumed the pure coat in the 14th. century, as before suggested?

Be this as it may, it is quite certain that much confusion existed in Norman Irish heraldry in the feudal ages; and a notable instance is to be found in that of the family of O'Shee of Garden Morris, three of whose four first quarterings are inverted and are not O'Shee at all, but simply Archer reversed, with its quarterings of Birmingham, Walsh, Parcel, etc.- an error, strange to say, that has escaped notice up to the present time.

With regard to other families of Archer in Ireland, there are strong reasons for believing that the Archers of Wicklow originated in the Suffolk branch of the Warwickshire family; and that they are, if

so, probably akin to that of Kilkenny; while by their connexion with the family of Archer in Wexford, they probably have engrafted the Essex family of De Boys alias Archer. The Archers of Belfast, on the other hand, came from Berwickshire and are akin to the Archers of Cupar Angus, whose ancestors appear to have been related by marriage to the family of the "Admirable Crichton," inasmuch as Elspeth Archer was spouse to John Crichton in the Hill of Strathwode (Will, 10th July 1601). In conclusion it may be observed that this surname is exceedingly rare, as it always has been, in Scotland.

I do not presume to put forward these suggestions and ideas dogmatically, on so remote and obscure a subject, but merely scatter them as arrows, to be used again by other hands, or cast aside, if pointless.

In conclusion, the foregoing evidence may be thus briefly summarized:-

1st. That the family of Archer in Ireland came over with Strongbow.

2nd. That at that period, and until the time of Henry V, there was but one family called le Archer in England, all others being only branches of that one.

3rd. That the Archers of Stoke Archer, in Clare, held their lands from the time of Henry III in Gloucester, partly under the Clares and partly in capite.

4th. That Nicholas le Archer of Archerstoke, Gloucester, accompanied Strongbow's father on his expedition against the Welsh, and that the two families were in connexion feudally, with each other, from the earliest period.

5th. That while Thomas le Archer of Tanworth was Grand Prior of the Hospitallers in England, John le Archer was Grand Prior in Ireland, and was in Kilkenny at the sitting of the famous Parliament there.

6th. That the first coat armorial borne by the le Archers in Ireland was sable 3 pheons arg.; and that this was the coat of the Gloucester

family, derived from the Warwickshire before the latter had acquired "Azure 3 arrows or."

7th. That after the Archers of Gloucester cease to be noticed in that country, other Archers with the same baptismal names appear in Ireland.

8th. That the original Irish Archer coat passed by an heiress to the Shees, while the other branches adopted variations on those of Strongbow, and that there is evidence that the Gloucester and Irish Archers were related to the Barneville family, a daughter of which married John le Archer of Tanworth. The Barnevilles followed Strongbow's father into Wales, and the Tanworth and Clare Archers were identical.

Proofs and Illustrations.

Portreves, Sovereigns, Mayors, Sheriffs, Coroners, etc. of the City of Kilkenny, named Archer, from 1345 to 1652.

Communicated by Mr. H. G. A. Prim.

1354 Walter Archer	P.	1597 Thomas Archer	S.
John Archer	P.	1601 Patrick Archer	S.
1350 Adam Archer	P.	1603 Martin Archer	S.
1355 David Archer	S.	1611 Thomas Archer	M.
1365 David Archer	S.	1611 Patrick Archer, (Thos.)	
1376 David Archer	S.	being removed	M.
1377 David Archer	S.	1611 John Archer	C.
1390 Walter Archer	P.	1612 Edmond Archer	C.
1399 Wm. Archer Fitz		1613 Edmond Archer	C.
Walter	P.	1615 Edmond Archer	Sh.
1425 William Archer	S.	1616 Michael Archer	C.
1434 William Archer	S.	1616 Edward Archer	Sh.
1447 Elias Archer	S.	1617 Andrew Archer	C.
1464 William Archer	S.	1621 Walter Archer	C.
1466 William Fitz Elias		1625 Walter Archer	M.
Archer	S.	1625 David Archer	M.
1467 Walter Archer	S.	1627 Walter Archer	Sh.
1468 Walter Archer	S.	1628 Henry Archer	Sh.
1493 Peter Archer	S.	1634 Thomas Archer	M.
1498 John Archer	P.	1635 Peter Archer	Sh.
1499 John Archer	S.	1636 James Archer	Sh.
1503 Patrick Archer	S.	1638 John Archer	Sh.
1505 Patrick Archer	S.	1639 Michael Archer	M.
1513 Patrick Archer	S.	1640 Nicholas Archer	Sh.
1520 Peter Archer	S.	1641 Thomas Archer	M.
1521 Peter Archer	S.	1643 Walter Archer	M.
1528 Walter Archer		1646 Peter Archer, Fitz	
Fitz John	P.	Nicholas	Sh.
1542 Walter Archer	S.	1648 Thomas Archer, Fitz	
1544 Walter Archer	S.	Edward	Sh.
1568 Walter Archer	S.	1652 Luke Archer	Sh.
1572 Thomas Archer	S.		
1574 Lawrence Archer	S.		
1588 Thomas Archer	S.		
1590 Walter Archer	S.		
1593 John Archer, Fitz			
William	S.		

Portreves of Irishtown.

1548 William Archer, Fitz Peter
 1586 James Archer, Fitz Patrick
 1610 Robert Archer, Fitz Richard
 1619 Nicholas Archer.

Charter of 1608.

1608 William Archer, Alderman	Thomas Archer)	
James Archer, Merchant,	Patrick Archer)	
Burgoss.	Walter Archer)	
	John Archer)	
	Martin Archer)	Society of
	John Archer Fitz)	Merchants
	Lawrence)	
	Edward Archer)	
	Andrew Archer)	

Charter of 1609.

1609 Thomas Archer)	
Patrick Archer)	Aldermen.
Walter Archer)	

"It is a revered thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family which has stood against the waves and weathers of time."

Becon.

Subsequently, Mr. Roberson submitted a supplemental report covering the origin, and armorial bearings of the Archer family, analyzing to some extent, the article aforementioned by Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, which I quote as follows:

"Reference has been made to the origin of the Archers of Kilkenny, by Lawrence-Archer, Captain. The author seems to have made a very close study of his subject, his conclusions being well referenced. He devotes a page to various Archer seals, as well as a page to cuts of arms of the family, the latter bearing the same signs as those this writer has previously described. The writer thinks this story relates the ancestry of Sampson, who, as is authoritatively known, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland to Augusta County, Virginia.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence-Archer writes in part as follows: 'It has occurred to me as neither impossible, nor improbable, that the Archer family of Kilkenny came to Ireland in the immediate following of "Strongbow," and may have been connected with that noble by ties of kindred. In 1644 Walter Archer was Protreve of Kilkenny, as was John Archer. The evidence in my possession is to such effect. There was but one family called "le Archer" in England, all others being branches of same,' etc. Mr. Archer includes in his treatise abstracts of Archer wills probated in Kilkenny, in which the Christian name "Walter" predominates. Also the name John is very frequent, with Thomas and Robert, as well as Richard, alternating.

The Index to Perogative Wills of Ireland cites that of Walter Archer, Kilkenny, 1605; that of Walter Archer, Kilkenny, 1625. (Mr. Lawrence-Archer has abstracts of these). This index, as is known, cites the will of Sampson Archer, County Tyrone, 1754, and Walter Archer, County Tyrone, Gent. 1629. This writer thinks, as a logical conclusion, the said Sampson Archer was descended from the said Walter in County Tyrone, and that Sampson Archer the emigrant to Augusta County, Virginia, proven to have come thence from County Tyrone, Ireland, was of the same family.

In a brochure entitled "Key to the Memorial to Brian Boru," compiled by L. G. Archer and Co., Philadelphia, 1879, page 7, with reference to different strata of families in Ireland other than Milesian, the following appears, which corroborates Mr. Lawrence-Archer:

'The Archers of Ireland are descended from the ancient Cornish family. They came into England with William the Conqueror, and are found mentioned on the roll of Battle Abbey. They were settled in Ireland under Strongbow in the 12th. century, date of immigration being 1171.'

Page 34 of the same volume states the Thompson family came to Ireland from England, 1688.

In another brochure by Mr. J. H. Lawrence-Archer, London, 1831, he states the Archer name is rarely found in Scotland, those appearing comprehending a comparatively late period.

Summing up all material studied, the result appears from all sources that the Archer family was very early and prominent in different Ireland counties, they being descendants from a common ancestor in early English history. Circumstantial evidence is that since Walter Archer appears variously in Kilkenny up to 1625, and a Walter Archer, Gent., testate in County Tyrone, 1629, the latter was the antecedent of Sampson Archer, of Augusta County, Virginia, with the entire ancestry identical with that outlined by Mr. J. H. Lawrence-Archer. The word "Circumstantial" is necessarily used in connection, as we have not the records of County Tyrone at hand. However, with no desire to beg the question, it will be difficult to vitiate the logic of these circumstances without local refutation."

Next is submitted a report by Mr. Roberson, quoting authorities relative to the origin of the Archer family, and proof of their coat-of-arms:

ARCHER

In this report on the Archer family, of Augusta County, Virginia, the first generation of this branch of the family being represented by Sampson Archer, Sr., whose previous residence was in County Tyrone, Ireland, as authoritatively stated in Augusta County, Virginia records, it appears to be proven he was descended from an ancient family of that name in Cornwall, ~~EMG~~ land, which was transplanted in Ireland during the reign of King John, County Kilkenny being the original domicile. In the Cromwellian era many families in Ireland were transplanted by the orders of Oliver Cromwell, hence we find the name afterwards in Tipperary, Tyrone and other counties, as well as in County Kilkenny.

"Ireland Prerogatives,"
Index by Sir Arthur
Vicars, page 10.

Leading to the proof we find in the Ireland Prerogatives that Walter Archer, Gent., died testate in County Kilkenny, 1603; Walter Archer, *ibid*, in County Tyrone, 1629, to which is added Sampson Archer in last named county in 1754. Since the record is that Sampson Archer, of Augusta County, Virginia, came thence from County Tyrone, Ireland, the inference may be he was the son of the testate of the same name 1754, or if not he was closely allied with his family. A thorough search of available data in the Congressional Library fails to reveal an abstract of the said Sampson Archer's will.

Above we find the Christian name "Walter" in County Kilkenny, and later the same in County Tyrone, from whence the Archers of Virginia came. All authorities agree in that the Archers of Ireland had their origin in Cornwall, England, as corroborated in the following:

J. Bernard Burke's
"General Armory",
page 22, London, 1834.

"Archer- Settled in Kilkenny since the reign of King John-
Arms- Ar, on a chev, gu, between three pheons sa, three mullets or".

"Key to the Memorial of Borcama, The Great Monarch", page 25. (L.C.Archer and Co., Philadelphia, 1879).

"Origins of Families in Ireland other than Milesian -

"Archer, from Cornwall, England, emigrated 1171."

"The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland", pages 355-6. John O'Hart. (Entitled to Arms).

"James Archer,
Thomas Archer,
Katherine Archer.
The above being persons transplanted in Ireland from County Kilkenny, 1663-54."

The above shows removals were forced by Cromwell, and it is probably explained through this source why we find the name in County Tyrone, as all authorities, it may be repeated, agree that Archer was a Kilkenny family, an illustration of the fact being revealed in the following:

"Tombstone in County Tipperary, Ireland. (In Latin, translated so far as inscription is clear).

"Memorials of the Dead in Ireland," Vol. 4, pages 470-71-72. G. H. Gibbs and Son, Dublin, 1890.

"Here lies Edmund Archer, burgess of Thurles, who died on the 18th. of Sept., 1520," etc.

The author comments on same as follows:

"The Archers were a County Kilkenny family, so that it is strange to find the name in County Tipperary. Inquisitions do not mention the name. The family arms inscribed on the tombs, so far as the letters have survived the ravages of time, appear as follows:

"A chevron between three pheons, points downwards- The Archer coat of arms."

The above constitutes merely the salience of the article on the Archer tomb, and the remnants of the coat of arms therein coincide with the Archer arms in Burke's "General Armory."

Also the Archer arms of Cornwall, England, as given by Burke, agree in detail with the above, revealing added proof of the connection.

Burke's "General Armory",
page 23.

Archer arms, Cornwall, England:
Sa, a chev engraved, ar, between three pheons or."
"Crest- A quiver full of arrows ppr."

"Irish Pedigrees" Vol.2,
page 5. John O'Hart.

Mr. O'Hart states "A typographical Historical Map of Ancient Ireland shows Archer was the name of one of the principal families from the 11th. to the 18th. century, when map was arranged.

"System of Heraldry",
Alex. Nisbet, Vol. 1,
page 118.

It therefore would appear from these sources that Samson Archer, the emigrant of the family of interest, was descended from the Cornwall, England family of the same name, which had emigrated to Ireland during the 12th. century. So far as the writer's observations have obtained, no indications appear the Virginia Archers were descendants of the Scot Archers. Mr. Nisbet, in his "System of Heraldry", refers only to the Archer family as Archer of England.

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

Webster.

Note:- Mr. H. C. Roberson, author of the preceding, has been for thirty years a research worker for the American Historical Society, Inc., of New York City; is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society and the National Genealogical Society of Washington, D. C.

"Strongbow," the noble mentioned frequently in the foregoing by both Lawrence-Archer and Roberson, in whose following it is related the Archers came from England to Ireland, and to whom they were probably related by ties of kindred, was in reality the Earl of Pembroke.

The title of Earl of Pembroke has been held successively by several English families, the jurisdiction and dignity of a palatine earldom being originally attached to it. The first creation dates from 1139, when the earldom of Pembroke was conferred by King Stephen on Gilbert de Clare (died 1148), son of Gilbert-Fitz Richard, who possessed the Lordship of Strigul (Strigol) in the Domesday Book.

Richard de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke (died 1176), commonly known as "Strongbow," son of Gilbert de Clare, the first Earl, succeeded to his father's estates in 1148. In that year, Dermot, King of Leinster, driven out of his kingdom by Roderick, King of Connaught, came to solicit help from Henry II. He secured the services of Earl Richard, promising him the hand of his daughter Eva and the succession to Leinster. The Earl crossed over in person (1170) and took Waterford and Dublin and was married to Eva. Strongbow was the statesman and the Fitzgeralds were the soldiers of the conquest. He was buried in the cathedral church of Dublin, where his effigy and that of his wife are still preserved.

(Ency. Britannica.)

Note:- In Ireland Fitz means "son of": as Gilbert-Fitz Richard, meaning Gilbert, son of Richard.

O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, Vol. 2, Pages 728-9:

"Gilbert de Clare, a famous archer, bore the title -
De Arcu Forti - which translated means - Of the Strong Bow.
This same title was given to his son Richard and he was
called 'Strongbow'."

Quoting from Burke's "Peerages of the
British Empire,"

"The Lords Archer of Umberslade bore a shield of azure, with three arrows gold, the points downward, being the arms of their ancient family long settled at Umberslade, followers of the Earls of Warwick. The Archer family is of Norman origin, being descendants of Fulbert le Archere and his son Robert, the latter coming to England in the Norman invasion and whose name is recorded in Battle Abbey as having rendered notable service to William the Conqueror. There was a yet more signal mark of William's favor manifested by his act in entrusting the education of Prince Henry to Robert le Archere. How efficiently the latter discharged his trust history bears witness, for when the Prince came to the throne as Henry I, he was known to the world as "Henry the Scholar."

King Henry showered honors and benefits upon his preceptor. From the beginning, therefore, the Archer family took its place in English society as of the "landed gentry." At the time of the American Revolution the titular head of the family in England was Lord Thomas Archer, Baron of Umberslade,"

Quoting from another volume:

Cenealogical and Heraldic History of the
Landed Gentry of Great Britain,

by

Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., L.L.D., London.

"Archer of Trelaske:

Lineage: The Archers came into England with William the Conqueror. The name is found on the Roll of Battle Abbey. It has been variously written as Le Archer or Archard. Robert, son of Fulbert Archer, was tutor of Henry I and received a grant of seven manors, County Berks, in which grant King Henry styles him "magister meus."

One of the family, viz. Thomas Archer, M.P., County Warwick, was created by letters patent 1747, Baron Archer of Umberslade, County Warwick.

The line before us has been settled in Cornwall above 500 years. We find in the record of Assize Roll at Launceston, of the 30th year of Edward I, Henry le Archer holding lands with the names of Anacania, his wife, of Dyonis his daughter; also of Amadeus, son of John le Archer.

The elder branch originally seated at Lizard (where the house Hall-Archer still exists) became extinct by the marriage of Jane, daughter of Archard of Archer, with James Lovell, in the reign of Edward III.

A younger branch, however, still continued, of which John Archer was M. P. for Helston 1452, and Thomas Archer at the head of a subscription list for rebuilding Bodmin Church 1463.

Seat - Trelaske, near Launceston.

From another volume by Sir Bernard Burke:

Archer - Barons Archer of Umberslade, County Warwick. Created by Letters Patent, dated 14 July, 1747.

THE ARCHER COAT OF ARMS.



It is thought Sampson Archer, the emigrant, derived his Christian name from the Sampson family, which was quite prominent in County Tyrone, Ireland prior to our branch of the Archer family emigrating to America. The Sampson family has had famous members in England, Ireland and Wales.

The first known bearer of the Sampson name in England was Ralph de St. Sampson, a brother of James, first Norman Archbishop of York, who with Ralph, had been educated as the charge of Odo, half brother of William the Conqueror. In the Sampson genealogy it is stated the Sampson family came into Ireland with Strongbow, the Earl of Pembroke. This would indicate they came with the Archers, as suggested in the foregoing article by J. H. Lawrence-Archer, and comment by Mr. Robertson.

It is surmised that some ancestor of Sampson Archer, the emigrant, married a Sampson and the maiden name of his mother or grandmother was given him for his Christian name. This is mere supposition but seems reasonable in view of the above mentioned facts. Weight is added to this conclusion when it will be remembered the Biblical name is Samson, whereas the English surname is Sampson.

The first Sampson of record in America was Henry Sampson, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower."

"Henry Sampson, cousin of Edward Tillie and his wife, came in the Mayflower to Plymouth. Proprietor. Freeman Jan. 5, 1635-6; volunteer for the Pequot War in 1637; Commissioner of Court. He removed to Duxbury. Will dated October 24, 1684."

(Pope's Pioneer Families of Massachusetts.)

Chapter Two.

John and Sampson Archer, The Emigrants.

"I go (always, other things being equal)
for the man who inherits family traditions
and cumulative humanities of at least four
or five generations."

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Foreward.

In this age when well nigh the whole earth lies just outside our neighborhood; when the morning paper and the radio bring us news of almost every portion of the globe; when the heart of Africa and the frozen regions of the Arctic zone have been explored and charted; when there is scarcely a region in which the traveler may not venture with security; when the same broad, smooth highways our cars roll over from day to day probably cover trails pounded by the feet of redskins not so many years ago, it is difficult to realize just what the conditions were amid which our pioneer ancestors lived. The wonders of the world are scarcely any longer wonderful. We may now travel for pleasure where one hundred fifty years ago it was more dangerous to venture than to beard the Mexican lion roused. The terra incognita that stretched illimitably before the eager eyes of our forebears is as familiar to us as a city park to the inhabitants about it; and the trackless wild which seemed to swallow them up is a part of the habitual round of the present pleasure traveling public. In their day every tree and bush and patch of woods might conceal a crafty Indian with his deadly arrow. No one who has the least conception of what these men and women endured will question their courage. To face death was nothing unusual to them but was the commonplace, - it was an incident of their lives as it is to-day in the lives of soldiers in the field. They made possible what we to-day accept as a matter of fact. Let us not be forgetful. Let us pause occasionally in the rush of present day existence and give thanks to God for those hardy pioneers who planted the first foot steps of society and civilization, and left to us, their descendants, the rich inheritance of an immense empire blest with peace and wealth.

Come with me. Listen to the heroic record of your pioneer ancestors, who were, among others, the torch bearers of civilization and standard bearers of popular government. There is nothing of which we need be ashamed and much of which we may well be proud. Men and women alike they faced the conditions with undaunted hearts, for they were intrepid souls. Peace be with them.

"The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
 Moves on: nor all your Piety nor Wit
 Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
 Nor all your Tears wash out a word of it."

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL DATA.

Abbreviations used in this book:

b.-born. d.-died.

a.-married. ca- about or approximate.

D.B.- Deed Book, from Clerk's Office.

O.B.- Order Book " " "

W.B.- Will Book " " "

L.B.- Land Book, from State Land Office, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

Ibid- Same volume as that used in preceding paragraph.

Chalkley- Abstracts of Augusta County Records by Lyman Chalkley.

O.F.M.- Oren F. Morton's "Gleanings Among the Virginias."

V.H.- Virginia Historical Magazine, published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

Hennings- Hennings' Statutes.

The genealogy of the Virginia Counties in which our Archers lived -

1733- Augusta County formed from Orange County. Just a few items in Orange; much Archer data in Augusta where they were prominent.

1770- Botetourt County formed from Augusta; it is southwest of Augusta. During the Revolution most of our Archers were here.

During the War between the States West Virginia was formed of Greenbrier and other western counties of Virginia that opposed secession from the Union.

BEFORE THERE WERE COUNTY JUDGES IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia before the Revolution each county was divided into two or more Parishes, and in each Parish was found one or more churches.

The wardens and vestrymen of these Parishes had the land in their jurisdiction processed, that is surveyed, and levied taxes on it for the support of the churches and the indigents of the Parish. They appointed and supervised the tax collectors, administered the "Old Age Pensions," made provision for the care of the poor orphans, elected and paid the Clerks of Vestry, the ministers and other officials. These wardens and vestrymen were chosen for their Christian character, their business ability and their willingness to be of service to their communities.

When the Scotch-Irish settled in Virginia they patterned their county government after that of the older counties. Bishop Meade Vol. 2, p. 313) states the first election of the Vestry ever held in Augusta was in 1746, the first meeting of the Vestry was in 1747. John Archer and John Matthews were elected vestrymen in 1745. Samuel Archer served in the same capacity a few years later. "The Vestry was composed of the most prominent and most influential men in the county."

A photostatic copy of the old Vestry Book of Augusta Parish is in Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Virginia. For the first twenty years Archer is frequently found on the book as vestryman or warden. Then Sampson Archer moved away, so did his children and John Archer ceased to serve.

In 1748 there were three churches in Augusta Parish, - Timber Ridge, New Providence and Falling Spring. The last named, near Natural Bridge, was first a log church and at one time the members had to fortify it against the Indians. The site commands a wide and inspiring view, and to-day in 1939, a beautiful though simple church stands on the site of the old one. The cemetery adjacent is a large one and some of the stones date back to the latter part of the 18th. century. This was the church of the Archers and Matthews.

Here is the resting place of the ashes of the ancestors of many of the families of Virginia and Kentucky, men whose names are woven by their descendants in the web of political and religious events in vivid colors. Here are the sepulchres of men who turned the wilderness into habitations, and after assembling on the hillside to worship the God of their fathers, are gathered here to wait the coming of the Son of God, when the graves shall give up their dead.

See page 100, 103, 106
Page 40 for Rebecca Sayers, wife of John Archer, Sr.

LINE OF DESCENT IN FOLLOWING PAGES.

Sampson Archer)
 and) Children
 Rebeckah Thomp-)
 son Archer

(Anne
 (Elizabeth
 (John
 (Sampson
 (Joshua

John Archer)
 and)
 Elizabeth) Children

(Rebecca
 (Mary
 (John
 (Sampson
 (Dorcas
 (Nancy
 (Esther
 (Elizabeth
 (Sally

Sampson Archer)
 and) Children
 Mary Kincart)

(Franklin
 (Isabella
 (Melinda
 (John
 (Harrison
 (Elizabeth
 (James Preston
 (Sampson Matthews

Harrison Archer)
 and) Children
 Mary Ann Homan)

(John Albert
 (Sarah Augustine
 (James Franklin
 (Henry Harrison
 (Enoch
 (Marietta
 (Ida Isabella
 (Martha Adelaide
 (Harry

All emigrants to America from Ulster in Northern Ireland have been erroneously called Scotch Irish. Many of them were of pure English descent, among them being the Archers. Therefore, in the following pages touching on emigration to America from Northern Ireland please bear this in mind when the term Scotch-Irish is used.

In the year 1700 there was a Scotch-Irish colony in Ulster. During the first half of the eighteenth century Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Anagh and Down were emptied of Protestant inhabitants. Private letters to Americans from their relatives there at that time speak of famines and religious persecution. History confirms these statements. In 1712 the tide of emigration began to swell into great proportions. By 1727 it averaged over five thousand a year. There was a famine in 1740 and for some years the number who left Ireland grew to twelve thousand a year. By far the largest stream of emigration entered the United States at Philadelphia. From 1727 through to the Revolutionary War many turned aside into New Jersey, but a famous Scotch-Irish, Quaker, Pennsylvania Governor directed the main stream west in the state to battle on the frontier with the Indians. They crossed the Allegheny Mountains to the headwaters of the Ohio; they followed its valleys south as far as the mountains extended; they settled the Valley of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. It is true what a modern historian of the Presbyterian Church says, that with the first emigration of the Scotch-Irish to America came the Presbyterian Church to stay. Alexander Campbell, most active in founding the Disciple (Christian Church) came himself from Ulster. These early comers were not like many of the later emigrants; they were not poor peasants but were most of them fairly well to do and most of them well educated. A historian says of them they were probably the best educated of the English race. They were rugged in their convictions, men set in their ways and severe in their judgments, but they suffered much for their faith, loved God, prized His Bible, clung to the privilege of worshiping together freely, and practiced liberty and equality. They were accustomed to representative government in their church system. But their greatest service was that of helping shape the thirteen colonies into an independent republic. Quoting from *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: "During the American Revolution the Presbyterian Churches throughout the Colonies suffered severely. The devotion of their members, especially the Scotch-Irish, to the cause of national independence was equalled by that of no other denomination. No racial or religious group was superior to them in intelligence, love of freedom, moral firmness and capacity for political achievement." A recent historian has stated that General Anthony Wayne's famous brigade of the "Pennsylvania Line" might better be called the Irish Line, as it was composed almost exclusively of refugees from Ulster. "We shall find," says Bancroft, "the first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came, not from the Puritans of New England, or the Dutch of New York, or the Planters of Virginia, but from Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."

As the country developed, the grant of lands in large tracts to gentlemen on conditions that they should settle bodies of tenants on them, created conditions somewhat feudal in their form. As the years progressed and the settlements extended farther to the westward, about English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers poured into the western districts. Thus the population was composed of sundry strains, all virile, and as the race pushed westward they carried with them the distinctive civilization which still shows to-day along the lines they traveled, leaving its impress in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri and many other states.

Quoting from "Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, by Joseph A. Waddell, Member of the Virginia Historical Society:

"The early settlers of Augusta County were people of the Scotch-Irish race, and up to the time of the Revolutionary War very few persons of any other race came to live in the county. Ulster, the most northern province of Ireland, is composed of the following nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donigal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone. The winter of 1739 and 1740 is known in Ulster as the "time of the black frost," from the unusually dark appearance of the ice, and because the sun seldom shone during its continuation. In the fall of 1739 many of the more industrious and enterprising inhabitants fled from scarcity and oppression in Ireland and came to America, landing on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. Many of these soon found their way into the wilderness of Augusta County. Then came the Prestons, Brockenridge, Porges, Bolls, Archers, Trimbles, Logans, Matthews and others. They were dissenters against the Church of England."

About 1735-40, from County Tyrone, Ireland, a Protestant family embarked for America; some of them were John Archer and Rebecca his *Rebecca Sayers* wife, his brother Sampson Archer, with Rebeckah his wife; Elizabeth Archer, their sister who later married John Stuart of Augusta, Virginia; General William Thompson, who was a brother of Sampson Archer's wife; Robert and Hannah Sayers, who also seemed to have belonged to that family;— they were friends at least in Ireland and Virginia. The Archers and Thompsons landed in Pennsylvania, where General William Thompson became very prominent in the land of his adoption, and died there.

In the meantime Benjamin Borden and William Beverly had been granted thousands of acres in northwest Virginia on condition that they bring settlers to this wilderness. In confirmation thereof I quote from "Chronicles of Border Warfare" by Withers, Pages 51 and 52: "In the year 1736 General Lewis met with Benjamin Borden (who had just then come to the country as an agent of Lord Fairfax). Borden visited Great Britain in 1737 and on his return to Virginia brought with him upwards of one hundred families, to settle on his grant of about five hundred thousand acres. Among the heads of these families were John Patton, son-in-law of Benjamin Borden, Ephraim McDowell, Hugh Telford, Paul Whiteley who settled on Cedar Creek, Archibald Alexander who settled on

John Mathews and Sampson Archer were born about the same time and had their children about the same time.

40.

North River, Andrew Moore who settled adjoining Alexander, Sampson Archer who settled at Gilmore's Spring east of the Bridge Tavern, and Captain John Matthews, who married Ann Archer, daughter of Sampson Archer, who settled where Major Matthews lives below the Natural Bridge."

So Augusta County, as it was named, a land of mountain beyond mountain, as blue as the sky in the distance, of tumbling streams and fertile valleys, was pictured in glowing colors as the El Dorado of the homeless emigrant. Hence came the Archers and the Matthews and Sayers. In 1742 the men had joined the Militia of Augusta County. Among their neighbors were John and Ann Matthews and Robert and Eliza- both Renick. All old writers agree that Ann Matthews and Elizabeth Renick were daughters of Sampson and Rebeckah Archer. Both John Matthews and Robert Renick were also on the rolls of the Augusta County Militia.

Undaunted by the dangers that beset them from lurking Indians with hostile eyes, bows and arrows and the dreaded tomahawk, wise in the ways of silent approach and surprise attacks, these stout-hearted pioneers set about the business of erecting homes in the wilderness, building roads and houses of worship, raising armies for protection and establishing a government in this new land.

John Archer, Sr. appears to have been the elder of the two brothers. He was elected a member of the first Vestry of Augusta Parish in 1746; later he was Warden of the Parish and Justice of the County. He was in great demand as security in many business ventures and witnessed a score or more deeds and wills. He acquired a large estate of several thousand acres of land, bonds, etc.

Chalkley, Vol. I, page 419, shows that John Archer, Sr. (an old man now), "agreeable to an Act of the Virginia Assembly", hired a soldier to fight for him during the Revolution, and that he furnished beef and clothing for the American Army.

His wife, whom he married in Ireland, seems to have been Rebecca Sayers, as the Sayers were at her wedding and she left all of her property to them. The one blot on the otherwise worthy career of John Archer, Sr. was drinking to excess in his latter days. This was the cause of the suit for separate maintenance brought by his wife in 1772. In the disposal of his estate the will was so peculiarly expressed it was the subject of much litigation over a number of years. He died in 1781 and his widow died in 1789. They left no children.

It is to Sampson and Rebeckah Archer our thoughts turn,- the founders of this Archer family in America. Their history and that of their descendants is given on succeeding pages.

"The wise man knows that his ancestors were human beings, with human attributes and shortcomings, and therefore, he accepts them for what they were, and tries to determine his heritage from them."

Done.

SAMPSON ARCHER.

SAMPSON ARCHER, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, married Rebecca Thompson, a sister of General William Thompson of Pennsylvania. About 1740, after a stop in Pennsylvania, Sampson Archer bought several tracts of land in Augusta County, Virginia. Colonial Records state his home was near Gilmore's Spring, now Gilmore's Mills, in Rockbridge County, near the confluence of Cedar Creek and James River. This county derive its name from a huge natural bridge of rock that spans Cedar Creek, about four or five miles from its mouth. "Natural Bridge" is now one of Virginia's noted summer resorts, one of her beauty spots, and some Matthews descendants of John I live near there now.

Natural Bridge, near where Sampson Archer made his first home in Virginia, is one of the most sublime of Nature's works. Man first discovered Natural Bridge a few hundred years ago. But Nature, through millions of years had worked with patient labor and magnificent skill to construct this monument which would stand for all time: 450,000 cubic feet of rock; 35,000 tons of stone. This was Nature's working material. Her tool, - a simple mountain stream flowing toward the sea. With these Nature achieved her miracle; a bridge of solid stone ninety feet across and two hundred fifteen feet high. She painted her masterpiece with dull red and ochre, soft shades of yellow and cream, delicate tracings of bluish gray.

Natural Bridge is so closely associated with the tradition, history and romance of our Nation that it has become an American landmark. Before white men came to our shores the Monacan Indians worshipped this ancient wonder and called it "The Bridge of God." Thomas Jefferson bought the Bridge from King George III of England, in 1774, for the "sum of twenty shillings of good and lawful money." Jefferson surveyed his purchase and made a map of it with his own hands. The youthful Washington-- engaged by Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia-- included Natural Bridge in his journeys. The initials "G.W." may be seen to-day carved into the south east wall of Natural Bridge, twenty-three feet above the ground. In recent years a large rock unearthed beneath the arch also bore George Washington's initials and a surveyor's cross.

Here within a few miles of Natural Bridge Sampson Archer at once interested himself in his country's welfare. He joined the Militia in 1742, and from 1757 to 1761 he was a Warden of Augusta Parish. As mentioned in previous pages, to serve as a Warden and on the Vestry of Augusta Parish was to assume a position of prominence and honor. Quoting from "Old Churches and Ministers and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade, Chapt. VII, page 319: "The County of Augusta was organized in 1738. Its boundaries extended from the line of Old Frederick on the north along the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains indefinitely as to the south and west. Its Parish was known as the Parish of Augusta. The first election that was ever held in the County

was the election of the Vestry. This was in the year 1746, and resulted in the choice of James Patton, John Buchanan, John Madison, Patrick Hayes, John Christian, Col. John Buchanan, Robert Alexander, Thomas Gordon, James Lockhart, John Archer, John Matthews and John Smith. Between 1756 and 1759, Sampson Archer, Robert Breckenridge and Israel Christian were added to the Vestry. These were among the most prominent and influential men in the County. From the records which remain of their various meetings and deliberations for the general good we cannot doubt that they were men of intelligence, good moral character and fidelity to the trusts committed to them."

When the French and Indian War broke out in 1756 Sampson Archer was made Lieutenant, and again in 1758 he also helped in a material way.

That he had a valuable estate is attested by the number of people for whom he went security when they administered on estates or furnished guardianship bonds. From the nature of the work assigned both John and Sampson Archer when they served on the Parish Vestry one judges they possessed financial acumen.

In the spring of 1761 Sampson Archer resigned as Warden of the Parish, giving as his reason he was leaving the state. A deed shows that he and Rebeckah were in York County, Pennsylvania in 1765, but the beauty of the Virginia Valley lured Sampson back to Augusta in 1772, but not to make a home. Further west a new Virginia county was being formed in 1778, - Greenbrier, a grand daughter of Augusta. This too is a beautiful land of mountains, fertile valleys and some of the most noted medicinal springs in the world. The White Sulphur has been for years, and is yet America's playground for those of affluence. It is located nine miles from Lewisburg, the county seat. It is not positively known when Sampson Archer removed to Greenbrier, but he probably went with his son John before 1774. The Census of 1785, the first for Greenbrier, give both as heads of families there. In 1780, the first year of extant records, Sampson is on the Grand Jury. 1780

Quoting from Lewis' History of West Virginia: "In Lord Dunmore's War large numbers of pioneers from the Valley of the Greenbrier River were in the Battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, October 10, 1774; while hundreds of them marched with Lord Dunmore from the Eastern Pan-handle and the South Branch Valley to the very heart of the Ohio Wilderness, where the Treaty of Camp Charlotte, then agreed upon, made possible the Treaty of Pittsburgh the next year, by the terms of which the Indians were kept quiet, thus enabling General Gates - then a resident of West Virginia - to collect the frontier soldiery from New York to Georgia and overthrow Burgoyne at Saratoga; and at the same time make possible the settlement of Kentucky, whereby a base of operations was formed for General George Rogers Clarke's conquest of the Illinois Country, by which the jurisdiction of Virginia, and later the sovereignty of the United States, were extended to the Mississippi River. X

"When the Revolution came no one else could be found more patriotic or determined spirits than were the frontiersmen of the District of West Augusta and the settlers in the Greenbrier Valley. These border men throughout the years of the Revolution were forced to wage war alike against the Briton from the sea and the savage from the wilderness beyond the Ohio."

In the early years of the Revolution Fort Randolph had been built to protect the settlers on the Elk and Kanawah Rivers from the Indians north of the Ohio. Later the fort was abandoned by the Virginia troops and the settlers, John and Sampson Archer among them, had to leave their homes and move in nearer Lewisburg. In 1781 we find Sampson Archer, his son John Archer, and his neighbors signing a petition to the Governor to appoint thirty members of the Greenbrier Militia to man a fort they were determined to build at the mouth of the Elk River for the safety of the entire county. And this brave old warrior, who has left his three score and ten years far behind him, is a member of the Greenbrier Militia and in 1781 marched into Kentucky with them.

His military career ends, as it began, with the County Militia, the duty nearest home. Nothing has been found of Rebeckah Archer since the death of 1765. She may have died in Pennsylvania or may have lived in Greenbrier until 1783, but not later we are sure, for in the latter part of that year Sampson made an assignment to which her name would have been affixed had she been alive.

Where Sampson Archer sleeps we could not ascertain. Robert Armstrong, of old Augusta days, who administered on the estate of his brother John Archer, administered on the estate of Sampson also, in 1791 indicating the approximate date of his death. The Armstrong graveyard is about ten miles from Lewisburg, West Virginia, the second oldest burial ground in the state, and perhaps he rests there.

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell, forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

*Rebecca must have died between 1781-83.
Rebecca mentioned in her father's will - Probated 28 Sept. 1781.
TP 3 - Her " " an assignment made by Sampson - 1783.*

Children of Sampson and Rebeckah Thompson Archer:

Anne, married John Matthews - see Matthews Excursus.

Elizabeth, married Robert Renick - see Renick Excursus.

John Archer - see Chapter Two.

Sampson Archer, Jr., mentioned on Augusta records in 1777, was in Company 5, Virginia Regulars of the Revolution. He removed to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where in 1792 he was Commander of Co. 4 of the County Militia. There are other Pennsylvania items: see Military.

Joshua Archer - see the following:

Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania,
by John W. Jordan, L.L.D. Ex. General Registrar of
Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. Vol. 2, page
945- Lieutenant Joshua Archer.

Lieutenant Joshua Archer, son of Sampson and Rebeckah Thompson Archer, was born in Augusta County, Virginia during the year 1745. During his early life he accompanied his uncle General William Thompson on his surveying expeditions. They were the first white men to visit any part of what is now Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1775. They also discovered the Upper Salt Licks of Nicholas County, Kentucky.

Joshua Archer served in the Revolution under Colonel Arthur St. Clair in 1776, as Sergeant in Captain William Butler's Company. In 1777 he was Lieutenant of a Company of Riflemen, commanded by Captain John Nelson, and subsequently acted as scout and spy under General George Rogers Clark and served until the close of the Revolution. He was killed by the Indians near Louisville, Kentucky in 1800 and General George Rogers Clark delivered the funeral oration at his burial.

While in service at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Archer met and married Jane, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary Ferguson Hunter, both natives of Antrim, Ireland, who settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania early in the 18th. century. Captain Joseph Hunter served in 1799 with General George Rogers Clark, and he helped to establish Fort Jefferson at the mouth of the Ohio River.

D.A.R. Lineage Book 59, pages 124 and 215, give the military record of Joshua Archer.

VIRGINIA MILITARY RECORDS.

Colonial Wars and The American Revolution.

Crozier's Virginia Colonial Militia p. 91:
 Augusta County Militia 1742 - Captain John Smith -
 Privates - John Archer, Sampson Archer and James Sayers.
 The above item is found in Chalkley Vol. 3, p. 368.

Chalkley Vol. 1, p. 74 - Nov. 18, 1756 - Sampson Archer qualified
 as Lieutenant of Militia. Augusta O.R. 5, p. 247.

Henning's Statutes, Vol. 7.

P. 179 - Militia of Augusta County, Virginia and for provisions furnished
 by sundry inhabitants of the said county --

August, 1758 - For Militia, Captain Abraham Smith, Lieutenant
 Sampson Archer

P. 183 - September, 1758 - Lieutenant Sampson Archer.

P. 194 - Paid Sampson Archer for two horses lost £ 5s 6d.

" " " provisions for Indians £1 9s 6d.

Virginia Historical Magazine Vol. 15, p. 254.

Accounts of Officers of French and Indian War - Capt. Abraham Smith.
Lt. Sampson Archer.

Register of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia.

P.425 - "Ancestors" - Sampson Archer, Officer in Colonial Wars.

Greenbrier D.B. I, p. 75 - Sampson Archer, (Sr.), in an assignment made
 to Robert Armstrong in Greenbrier County, Virginia, among other things,
 irrelevant to the subject in hand, assigns - "Likewise all my Right,
 Title and Interest in any Pay, Wages or other Emoluments whatsoever
 which are or may hereafter may be due me for my service on the Expedi-
tion which went from hence to Kentucky in the year 1781."

Sealed with my seal and dated this 20th. Day of November 1785.

Signed -- Sampson Archer (Seal).

Test - Wm. H. Cavendish, John Archer and William Arbuckle.

O.F.M. p. 127 - Greenbrier Court 1782; refers to the march of "The
 Greenbrier Militia into Kentucky in 1781." There are references to
 this march on Greenbrier books other than this.

Public Claims of Montgomery County, Virginia, State Archives - April
 Court 1782, allows John Cloyd payment for a blanket furnished "The
 Greenbrier Militia on their march into Kentucky in 1781."

The three items above show that Sampson Archer was an active
 member of the Greenbrier Militia during the Revolution. This makes
 his descendants eligible to Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of
 the Revolution. These societies require that one's ancestor render
 active service in the army. Also it makes Sampson Archer's descendants
 eligible to Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the
 American Revolution. His service in Colonial Wars likewise renders his

descendants eligible to Colonial Dames and Sons of Colonial Wars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. 2, p. 1 - Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen.

Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, so styled in General Washington's General Orders, was enlisted during the latter part of June and the beginning of July, 1775, in pursuance of a Resolution of Congress, dated June 14, for raising 6 companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Virginia, which as soon as completed were to join the army near Boston.

Ibid p. 571 - Thompson, William, promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General, 1st. U.S. Continental Line, March 1, 1776. Was captured at Three Rivers, Canada, June 8, 1776 - exchanged October 25, 1780 for Major General De Riedesel: died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania Sept. 3, 1781.

Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, by John W. Jordan, L.L.D., Vol. 1, p. 639.

Colonel Thompson's Rifle Battalion, the first armed force from Pennsylvania to march to General Washington's camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, left Carlisle, Cumberland County, July 15, 1775, and reached the camp at Cambridge August 8, 1775.

Key to The Memorial to Brian Boromho by L. G. Archer and Company, Philadelphia, P. 34. - The Thompson Family came into Ireland from England 1688.

Sampson Archer, Jr.

Saffel's p. 287 - Sampson Archer 1777, private in 5th. Company Virginia Regulars, - Colonel Nathaniel Gist: Captain Thomas Bell.

Abstracts of Administrations of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Vol. 2 p. 252 - Sampson Archer security for an administrator of an estate 1792.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Vol. 4, p. 170 - Return of the Westmoreland County Militia Dec. 12, 1792- Capt. Sampson Archer, Commander of Company 4.

Ibid p. 217 - Sampson Archer, Captain 2nd. Battalion Rifle Company, Westmoreland County Militia -- July 2, 1793.

Ibid Vol. 5, pps. 668-9, records a payroll of the ranging party under the command of Captain Sampson Archer, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 1792.

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania was formerly West Augusta County, Virginia. ✓

SAMPSON ARCHER, THE EMIGRANT.

References.

File 422, Chancery Papers of Augusta County, Virginia.

Staunton, Virginia, March 7, 1772- Rebecca, Wife of John Archer, (Sr.), sued for separate maintenance because her husband drank to excess. Among her witnesses - Sampson Archer, (Sr.), Elizabeth Stuart and Hannah Sayers testified they saw the marriage of John and Rebecca Archer in County Tyrone, Ireland upwards of 30 years ago - "being there with our eyes and ears." This proves the land of his nativity.

His marriage-- Jordon's Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, p. 945- "Lt. Joshua Archer, son of Sampson and Rebeckah Thompson Archer, in early life accompanied his uncle General William Thompson on his surveying expeditions; they were the first white men to visit what is now Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1775."

That the Archers stopped in Pennsylvania-- L.B. 23, p. 605-- June 1749- John Archer 400 A. in Augusta County, for 20 S and the importation of 4 people, - Francis McCown and wife Mary; Madison McCown and wife Elizabeth. X

O.F.M. p. 6- Among the people who came from Ireland to Philadelphia, then to Virginia, were Francis McCown and Mary his wife. Other references state the same. X

O.F.M. p. 101- Surveyed for Sampson Archer 308 A. in Elk Meadow in 1745. Land Entry Book, Augusta County 1749- Sampson Archer 400 A. adjoining his home tract.

Virginia Land Book 34, p. 727- September 1760, Sampson Archer 75 A. on a draft of Anderson's Branch. This is an important deed.

Augusta D.B. 9, p. 366- Sampson Archer and Rebeckah his wife, to John Archer, Gent., for £100, 380 A. on a branch of Middle called Elk Meadow. Delivered to John Archer in 1765.

Vestry Service of John and Sampson Archer, the emigrant brothers. Vestry Book of Augusta Parish, Virginia, State Archives, Richmond, Virginia. P. I- John Archer and John Matthews on the vestry the 1st. meeting in 1747. John Archer on most of the time until 1756; was called Gent.

Ibid p. 192- December 1757 - Sampson Archer and John Matthews (Jr.) were elected Wardens of Augusta Parish.

Ibid pps. 196-8; 237, 49, 54, 98, 99; 301, 19, 20, 26 and 332 - Sampson Archer Warden of Augusta Parish 1757-1761.

Ibid p. 346 - Sampson Archer, Gent., about to remove out of the Colony, resigns his office as Warden. May 20, 1761.

Augusta D.B. 13, p. 133- November 11, 1765, Sampson Archer and Rebeckah, his wife, of York County, Pennsylvania, to John Archer for 720 - 75 A. in Augusta County, Virginia, on a draft of Anderson's Branch.

Augusta D.B. 26, p. 13 - 1786, John Archer executors to Richard Matthews 75 A. formerly patented by Sampson Archer in 1760 and sold by him to his brother, John Archer, but no title was ever made.

Augusta County D.B. 25, p. 408- This indenture made 4 December, 1786, between Sampson Archer of Greenbrier County, Virginia, to Richard Matthews of Augusta County, 75 A. in Augusta County on Anderson's Creek.

This is the same tract patented by Sampson Archer in 1760, sold by him and his wife Rebeckah, then in York County, Pennsylvania, to John Archer, Sampson's brother in 1765 and by John Archer's executors to Richard Matthews in 1786.

In the above deed Sampson Archer gives Richard Matthews a clear title.

U.S. Census for Greenbrier County, Virginia, for 1783, 1786 and 1792, show John Archer and Sampson Archer heads of families there in those years.

Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, pps. 468-9.

To the Governor and Honorable Council of Virginia, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Greenbrier, Virginia.

"While a garrison was maintained at Fort Randolph your petitioners settled themselves on plantations on the Great Kanawha, which when troops were withdrawn from Fort Randolph they were obliged to abandon to their great loss. For three years now we have waited hoping peace might come and we might be permitted to return to our homes in safety. No peace has come, and worn out by the hardships that we have sustained, we, your petitioners, beg leave to inform your Excellency and Honorable Council we are determined to return to our homes and propose to erect a station at the mouth of Elk River for the protection of ourselves and our families.

We only request the government that a Lieutenant and 30 men be stationed there for our assistance. The benefit that would accrue to this county in having such a station is so obvious that it need not be mentioned." September 19, 1781.

Among other signatures are— John Archer
and Sampson Archer.

The above petition makes descendants of the signers eligible for D.A.R. and S.A.R.

Greenbrier Court Order Book B, p. 463- Leave is granted Robert Armstrong to administer on the estate of Sampson Archer, (Sr.) deceased, who with James Watson and John Williams his securities, gave bond.

April 26, 1791.

Note- This is the same Robert Armstrong who administered on the estate of John Archer, Sr. in Augusta County, Virginia in 1781.



MATTHEWS EXCURSUS.

"John Matthews, Forks of the James," as he wrote it, was of that sturdy Christian pioneer type that built homes and churches in new lands and whose descendants became leaders of men. Born in England in 1711, he married Ann Archer, daughter or sister of Sampson Archer, Sr. We think she was a sister older than Sampson, that is if she was the mother of the older of John Matthews' children, and writers seem to think she was. Sampson Archer's children and some of hers were born the same years. Her sixth son was born three years before Joshua Archer.

About 1737 John Matthews came to Pennsylvania, and in 1742 bought a farm in what was Augusta County, Virginia, but which is now Rockbridge County. That same year we find him Captain of Militia and again in 1754; he was Justice in 1749-50 and on the First Vestry of Augusta Parish in 1747. He and the Archers helped to found Falling Spring Church near Natural Bridge.

John Matthews died at his home between April and November, 1757. He was survived by his wife Ann, seven sons of whom more later, and daughters Jane, Ann, Rachel and Elizabeth. His sons--

4- Jane m. Capt. Audley Paul, Jr.

Sue:

1. John Matthews, Jr. married Ann. He was vestryman and warden of Augusta Parish and served with Sampson Archer, Sr.; served on juries and was county road surveyor. Between 1761 and 1764 he with his wife and all of his children were burned in their home. His estate descended to his brother Joshua, who became his heir.
2. Joshua Matthews married Mary in ^{May} 1750 and settled in Augusta. He too died young, for December 20, 1763 George Matthews administered on his estate. He left two daughters, - Elizabeth married ante 1768 John Murray, and Martha whose guardian Sampson Matthews was still officiating in 1772.
3. Richard Matthews was hard to trace. He seems to have been Justice of Augusta 1785. In 1778 he was in the Revolution and was in Elk Meadow in 1787, and left Virginia around 1792-95. He died at his home in Kentucky October 9, 1802. According to an item dated in 1809 he left sons -- William married; Richard of age and John Matthews under age.
4. Sampson Matthews was a leader ^{Sept.} in Augusta County, where he was born about 1737, and died 1807. ^{Jan} In 1759 he married Mary Lockhart and settled near Staunton. They also had a house in town but he built no imposing mansions. For years he and his brother George conducted a mercantile establishment in Staunton.

Sampson Matthews was at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774; was a member of The Committee of Safety in 1776; Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolution in 1778, and George McClintic said he was a Colonel at Yorktown. At one time he was State Senator for Rockbridge and lived in Richmond. He left a will at Staunton, being survived by his second wife Catherine North Matthews and the following children--

Sampson, Jr. married Mary Warwick and left prominent descendants in West Virginia.

Jane married Samuel Clarke August 30, 1790.

Ann married Alexander Nelson of Augusta.

From deeds in Greenbrier they seem to have had a son, John, but he

probably died before his father.

5.

George Matthews was the most prominent of his father's sons. Born in Augusta 1739, he married September 13, 1762, Anne Paul, a half sister of Captain John Stuart who succeeded John Archer as Clerk of Greenbrier in 1780. She was the mother of all of George Matthew's children. After Anne's death he married in 1790 Mrs. Margaret Reid, widow, a stately, aristocratic woman, but he was not happy with her. After a divorce he married Mrs. Flowers, of Mississippi, who survived him.

George Matthews was Captain of a Company at Point Pleasant, which may be said to have opened the Revolution in the South. In 1775 he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 2th. Virginia Regulars of the Continental Line; in 1777 was made Colonel of that Regiment, called "The 400 Tall Virginians."

About 1783-4 Colonel Matthews removed to Georgia and was the first representative from Georgia to the U. S. Congress after the Constitution was adopted. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1786 and again in 1794.

Enroute to Washington he was taken ill in Augusta, Georgia, and died there September 30, 1812. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard. His sons were highly educated, and one became an eminent jurist in Louisiana. George and Ann Paul Matthews had— sons John, William, George and Charles L. Matthews and three daughters, Jane Telfair, one married Andrew Barry and one married General Blackburn.

6.

William Matthews, born in Augusta County, 1742, and died there about 1810. He married Frances Crowe November 28, 1763 and settled not far from his boyhood home. According to his will he was a weaver. Early in life, for a short while, he served in Colonial Wars. All of his sons of which we have a record settled in Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

The children named in his will were--

Daughters Catherine and Margaret, Jane Fulton, Mary, wife of Richard Rankin, and Elizabeth wife of Abner Gaines.

John, 1768-1848, was a Legislator and County Clerk of Greenbrier.

Joseph, born 1770, married Mary Edgar; left several children. The most prominent was Mason Matthews, member of the Legislature and father of Major Henry Mason Matthews, Confederate States of America, later Attorney General and Governor of West Virginia.

James William Matthews married Anne Pollard Gaines, sister to Abner. He too was a member of the Legislature.

7.

Archer Matthews, the seventh son, moved to Greenbrier about 1778; was Justice of the County 1780 until his death. He owned over 4,000 acres of land and during the Revolution furnished large quantities of food for both American soldiers and their steeds. In 1780-81 Archer Matthews was elected to the Virginia Legislature. He married Lattice (Lettie) McClanahan and they had seven children, one of whom married Captain Thomas Edgar and left very prominent descendants in West Virginia. On September 20th., 1786, Lattice Matthews, her son-in-law Thomas Edgar and Captain John Stuart were granted administration on the estate of Archer Matthews. Another useful life cut short.

References.

Morton's History of Rockbridge County-- John Matthews (I) Captain of Orange County Militia in 1742; was Justice of Augusta 1749.

Payton's History of Rockbridge County p. 26-- William Matthews receipted to William Preston for 48 days, being his pay prior to May 1757, as a soldier in his company. Witness- Audley Paul (Brother to Anne.)

McAllister's Virginia Soldiers of the Revolution.

P. 18- Captain George Matthews' Company at the Battle of Point Pleasant 1774.

Ibid-p. 183- Sampson Matthews, Lieutenant Colonel May 1778.

p. 208- William Renick, Captain in Greenbrier County.

p. 183- Richard Matthews in The Revolution in 1778.

O.F.M. P. 120 Military allowance to Archer Matthews, 100 diets, 29 bushels of corn.

" P. 124 Archer Matthews, assignee of Michael Woods, allowed £33 10s as Commissary June 1782.

These items are also found among the Greenbrier Military Claims in Virginia Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

Register of The Colonial Dames of America, in The State of Virginia.

P. 495- John Matthews, Sr. m. *Anne Archer*.

X Born in England 1711; died in Virginia 1757.

X Resided in Virginia 1737-57.

Sergeant, Captain: enlisted June 12, 1754- Captain Mercer's Company.

Ibid p. 495.

George Matthews.

(See Will - have a copy).

Born in Virginia 1739: died in Augusta, Georgia - 1812.

Captain of a Company at the Battle of Point Pleasant.

Note-- Early settlers of Alabama, by Stubbs, carries a long article on George Matthews, whom she says died in Augusta, Georgia, not Augusta, Virginia. Her large book includes the early settlers of Georgia as well as those of Alabama. Most of this data re George Matthews is from her book, but a great deal can be gleaned from Virginia Records.

See Waddell on Augusta County.

Correct.

RENICK EXCURSUS.

We greatly appreciate the friendly assistance of Dr. H. C. Kincaid, of Washington, D. C., in compiling this early Renick record, and in giving the military service of Robert Renick I. Dr. Kincaid is a descendant of George and Margaret R. Kincaid.

George Renick came to Pennsylvania about 1719, and in 1730 took up land for himself, sons William, Thomas and Robert Renick, and for his son-in-law Robert Poage. The last named was naturalized in Orange County, Virginia in 1738, with his wife Elizabeth and nine children.

About 1740 Robert Renick bought a plantation a little southwest of Natural Bridge, in what is now Botetourt County, Virginia. He was a member of Captain John Smith's Militia 1742, with the Archer brothers, was Lieutenant of Horse 1746, Captain of Troop of Horse August 19, 1752, and was with Washington at Braddock's defeat.

Probably shortly after his removal to Virginia, Robert Renick married Elizabeth Archer, daughter of Sampson Archer, Sr. and his wife nee Rebeckah Thompson, the latter being his neighbors who had also come to Virginia from Pennsylvania. The William Preston Papers state Robert and Elizabeth Archer Renick had seven children, which fact is proven by the family record. Joseph Waddell names only five when he describes the event that made Elizabeth Archer Renick a Border Heroine. This event is also recorded by Withers in his Chronicles of Border Warfare. I quote below from Annals of Augusta County, by Joseph A. Waddell, Member of the Virginia Historical Society:

"On July 25, 1761 the Indians renewed the war with all its horrors, when about sixty Shawnee warriors penetrated the settlement on James River. Ascending Purgatory Creek they killed Thomas Perry, Joseph Donnie and his child and made prisoner his wife Hanna. Purgatory Creek is a small stream that winds through the Blue Ridge between the present town of Buchanan and Natural Bridge. Proceeding to the house of Robert Renick, who they found not at home, they captured Mrs. Renick, a daughter of Sampson Archer (one of the Vestrymen of Augusta Parish) and her five children, - William, Robert, Thomas, Joshua and Betsey. *There were two Robert's. (See 1)* At the home of Robert Smith they shot and killed and scalped Smith and Renick and captured Mrs. Smith and a servant girl named Sally. Robert Renick, only eighteen months old, was carried by his mother on the silent march to the western villages of the Shawnees. His crying irritated the warriors so they dashed out his brains against a tree and continued their flight from the pursuing settlers. On arriving at the Indians' town on the Scioto, the prisoners were divided amongst their captors and scattered. A son was born to Mrs. Renick in a wigwam shortly after her capture. He was named Robert for his deceased father and little brother. Joshua Renick, whom Mr. Craig baptized in 1746, was taken to Piqua and reared in the family of Tecumseh's parents, and after the birth of Tecumseh was the companion of that celebrated Indian and his brother, the Prophet. Mrs. Renick, who was captured in 1761, was not restored to her home till 1767. In pursuance of the terms of

Boquet's treaty she was brought to Staunton in the year last mentioned. Her daughter Betsey died on the Miami; two of her sons, William and Robert, returned with her; her son Joshua remained with the Indians and became a Chief of the Miamas. He took an Indian wife, amassed a considerable fortune and died near Detroit. After the Revolution he visited his relatives in Greenbrier but refused all their solicitations to return to civilization."

- - - -

Little Betsey Renick died on the Miami.

According to the terms of the Boquet Treaty Elizabeth Renick and her sons William and Robert were brought to Staunton in 1767 and restored to their relatives.

Of the other children, those besides Joshua and Betsey, of Robert and Elizabeth Archer Renick, we have learned as follows:

William Renick, baptized by Mr. Craig in 1745, married Sarah Hamilton. In 1771 and 1772 they sold the land on Purgatory Creek, so full of sorrowful memories, and in 1780 we find William a Captain in the Revolution, - see McAllister p. 208. He was also a Justice in Greenbrier County. He accumulated considerable property for that time and died in Greenbrier County. Sarah must have predeceased him. There were no children. His will was dated July 1814 and the property was devised to his sister and nieces and nephews, names given.

Thomas Renick went with Colonel John Stuart and William Hamilton to Greenbrier in 1769 and made the first permanent settlement in that county near where Frankfort now stands. Later Thomas Renick removed to Chillicothe, Ohio.

Margaret Renick, born August 7, 1751, married George Kincaid and left many descendants scattered over many states.

Of Nancy Renick we know nothing except her name on the family chart.

Robert Renick, born in captivity 1757-8, was Captain of Militia during The Revolution. He married a Miss Dalton and removed to Greenbrier where he seems to have died ante his brother William.

His children as named in William's will were --

Rebecca, William, Franklin, Sally, Frances and Polly wife of William Dalton. (Sometimes written Dotton.)

Southern Historical Society Publications, Vol. 3, p. 224 et seq. "The Renick family of Virginia" by E. L. Renick, states that John Matthews married Ann, daughter of Sampson Archer, and another of the latter's daughters, Elizabeth, married Robert Renick.

Inscription on a Highway Marker on The Virginia Valley Pike A, which extends from Winchester South through the Valley to the North Carolina Line. The marker is in Botetourt County, one mile north of Buchanan.

" A 50

Indian Massacre.

Near here was the Renick settlement, raided by the Shawnee Indians in 1757; 5 settlers were killed and 9 were taken prisoners.

"Our forefathers sought the wilderness, and overcame it; but that wilderness, in surrendering, entered into them, and became a part of them; and we are the heirs and victims of that conquest and its consequences."

Mason.

CHAPTER THREE.

JOHN ARCHER OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

Page 56 was poetry.

"Virginia."

Archives and History of the State of West Virginia,
by Virgil A. Lewis, M.A., State Historian and
Archivist.

Life in the Pioneer Forts of West Virginia.

Generally, the frontier settlements on the West Virginia Border enjoyed immunity from Indian invasions and alarms from the first appearance of winter until the return of spring. In this interval of time the warriors were greatly deterred from penetrating therein, as well because of their exposure to discovery and observation, in consequence of the nakedness of the woods, and the increased facility of pursuing their trail in the snows which then usually covered the West Virginia hills; as of the suffering produced by their lying in wait and traveling in their partially unclothed condition in this season of winter cold. Instances of their being troublesome in winter were rare indeed, and never occurred but under very peculiar circumstances. The inhabitants were, therefore, not culpably remiss when they relaxed vigilance and returned from the fort to their homes after a summer's confinement. But scarcely were there evidences of returning spring ere savage warriors from the northwest side of the Ohio made their presence known by the massacre of the hapless families in the cabin homes of the West Virginia wilds. Then the dread alarm spread through the wilderness; homes were abandoned and the families throughout all the region thus visited, fled for safety to the nearest fort, there to remain imprisoned -- shut in for the summer -- within its palisades and walls. The agricultural labor was performed in the vicinity by companies, each member of which, like the Jews when rebuilding the Holy City, worked with one hand, while the other grasped a weapon of defence. Who to-day can conceive the monotony of such an existence? These places of refuge were prisons indeed. From their walls men, women and children looked out across the valleys and over the hills, longing to be in their cabin homes again. The sun rose in the morning and its glittering beams glanced down upon the earth through the heavy forest that then clothed the hills and vales of West Virginia, its dawning influence came in contact with a solitary fort standing in the midst of a desolate wilderness. Evening came and the inmates looked with eyes expressive of sadness as the sun sank low in the west. The curtain of darkness was drawn over the scene and gloom settled around and enveloped the fort. Women and children shuddered with awe as they thought of the monotony of the night. All watched the sheet lightning as it illumined the black accumulation of clouds which veiled the western sky, and trembled at the approaching storm. In the blackness of darkness the raven and the owl, birds of evil omen, muttered their doleful cry as they flapped their wings over the fort. From the deep valleys and ravines on every hand came the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther and the shriek of the wild-cat. Then they listened in mighty dread to hear the harsh toned voice of the terrible Red man on the neighboring hill-top with echoing answers from every side. These were the agencies and elements which surrounded the pioneer settlers and so often brought despair to them in the frontier forts of West Virginia.

Note: During the War between the States West Virginia was taken from Greenbrier and other western counties of Virginia.

JOHN ARCHER II.

John Archer, of Greenbrier County, Virginia and Nicholas County, Kentucky, was born about 1740-42, probably at Gilmore's Mills, Virginia, and was the eldest son of Sampson Archer, S. r. and his wife Rebeckah Thompson Archer. While his uncle John Archer was living this John was called Junior.

We think John Archer went with his father to Pennsylvania in 1761, and while there married Elizabeth, whose last name we have been unable to learn, even after intensive research.

In 1774 John Archer was appointed to view a road from Colonel John Stuart's to Second Creek Gap, in Botetourt County, Virginia. In 1776 he appraised the estate of Robert Lindsay in the same county. In 1778 Greenbrier was cut from Botetourt. Second Creek is in Greenbrier and empties into Greenbrier River a few miles west of St. Lawrence Ford, from which place later on John Archer had to view a road to Lewisburg, the County Seat. Colonel Stuart settled in Greenbrier near St. Lawrence Ford in 1769 and John Archer must have become his neighbor shortly afterwards. Roncverto, on the site of the above named Ford, is down on Greenbrier River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, while Lewisburg is up on a mountain above it. The latter is an attractive little town, which, besides the court house in which John Archer served as Clerk and also Deputy Sheriff, has two well known schools and a quaint old Presbyterian Church, where he and his family worshipped for several years. Over the doorway of this church, on a marble slab, is the following inscription:

"This building was erected in the year 1796,
At the expense of a few of the first inhabitants of this land, to commemorate their affection and esteem for the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Reader

If you are inclined to applaud their virtues
Give God the Glory."

John Archer was made the first Deputy Sheriff of the new county in 1778. He served many people from Augusta, among them being the Armstrongs, Hamiltons, Matthews, Renicks and Stuarts. On the first page of the first record book that has been preserved John Archer resigns as County Clerk in November, 1780. Colonel John Stuart, half brother to the first wife of George Matthews, succeeded him.

In 1782 John Archer was made Commissioner of Tax, and in 1784 he was Deputy Surveyor. He is said to have gone into Kentucky in 1779, to take up land under the very favorable terms offered at that time. Perhaps his brother Joshua, who was there earlier with General William Thompson (his uncle) had told him of the famous Blue Grass country. But in 1781 he is back in Greenbrier, where he signs with his father Sampson Archer, the famous Greenbrier Petition, requesting that the government man the fort the people had decided to build at the mouth of Elk River. (See Appendix.)

While he was Clerk he lived near Lewisburg, but his largest land acreage was on Elk River, a branch of the Kanawha in the western part of what is now West Virginia. Then it was in Greenbrier, in which county he owned over 1,000 acres.

In 1790 Census lists John Archer in Greenbrier County, but by 1799 he seems to have removed to Nicholas County, Kentucky. Here his neighbors were mostly Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania. He and Elizabeth reared a large family, but only one son was left to carry on the Archer name. On October 17, 1815 John Archer made his will, which was recorded at the May Term of Court 1820. His wife Elizabeth survived him. Their children inter-married with prominent descendants of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. (See Appendix for copy of John Archer's will.)

Children of John and Elizabeth Archer:

Rebecca, married in Greenbrier 1786 - Alexander Hamilton.

Mary " " " 1787 - Samuel Moore.

John Archer III; served on The Wabash; predeceased his father; no issue.

Sampson Archer III: see Chapter Four.

Dorcas, sometimes called Adoris, was found on the Augusta Vestry Book doing some work for the poor. About 1790 she married Robert Paxton. See Paxton Excursus.

Nancy married Samuel Naugh, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They lived in or near Carlisle, Kentucky, where Samuel was one of the founders and Ruling Elder of Concord Presbyterian Church. Later their son Archer Naugh was an Elder. These people were among the most prominent of that part of Kentucky.

Esther Archer married John Moore of Nicholas County, Kentucky, December 7, 1802.

Elizabeth Archer was not married when her father made his will. Nicholas County marriages carry no record of her marriage.

Sally Archer seems to have been the youngest child. She was married to Henry Potts, of Nicholas County, October 8, 1812, by the Rev. John Barnett, and died ante October 17, 1815; left at least one son - John Archer Potts.

In the will of John Archer, of Carlisle, Kentucky, he refers to his son "John Archer, deceased," and of his "services done on the Wabash." A careful study of military activities at the time of the young manhood of John Archer, Jr. leads to the unanimous opinion this military service refers to the campaign of General William Henry Harrison against the Indians who were under the leadership of Tecumseh. Quoting from Encyclopaedia Britannica, - "The Indian cessions of 1809, along the Wabash River aroused the hostility of Tecumseh and his brother familiarly known as the Prophet, who were attempting to combine the tribes between the Ohio and the Great Lakes in opposition to the encroachments of the whites. Harrison advanced with a force of militia and regulars to the town of Tippecanoe, on the Wabash River, where on November 7, 1811, he won over the Indians a victory which established his military reputation and was largely responsible for his subsequent election to the Presidency of the United States." We think John Archer, Jr. was one of General Harrison's soldiers at Tippecanoe and died shortly thereafter, if not on the battlefield. He was unmarried, in

which case any money or land coming to him for military service would go to his father, John Archer II.

From the viewpoint of the writer, further proof that John Archer, Jr. saw military service with General William Henry Harrison on the Wabash is shown by the fact that John Archer, Jr.'s brother Sampson named one of his sons Harrison, and Harrison Archer in turn named one of his sons Henry Harrison.

In connection with John Archer, Jr.'s service "on the Wabash" with General Harrison there developed a queer twist of fate. Joshua Archer Renick, who, with his mother and brothers and sister, was taken captive in his early childhood by the followers of Tecumseh, had remained with his Indian captors, refusing the pleas of his relatives to return to civilization, taken an Indian wife and became a chief among the people of his adoption. He was, therefore, a first cousin of John Archer, Jr., of Carlisle, Kentucky, who, with others under the command of General Harrison, defeated Tecumseh and permanently broke the power of the Indians in this section of our country.

- - - - -

JOHN ARCHER, BREVET CAPTAIN.

Library of Congress Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with his officers. Referring to -

John Archer, Brevet Captain, Voluntary Aide to
General Wayne, May 8, 1779.

Washington's Official Report
to Congress.

Headquarters, New Windsor,
July 21, 1779.

Mr. John Archer, who will have the honor of delivering these dispatches, is a volunteer aide of General Wayne, and a gentleman of merit. His zeal, activity and spirit are conspicuous upon every occasion.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect and esteem,
Your Excellencies most obedient humble
servant,

George Washington.

From the same authority above given:

The Canadian Campaign and Ticonderoga, the expedition to Canada in the spring and summer of 1776, was the first campaign in which the regiment of Colonel Wayne was engaged. It formed part of a brigade of Pennsylvanians, commanded by General William Thompson, composed of the Second Battalion under Colonel St. Clair. It was sent by order of Congress to reinforce the army under Generals Montgomery and Arnold,

who had been repulsed at Quebec.

From Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania,
by Jordon.

Lieutenant Joshua Archer was a son of Sampson and Rebecca Thompson Archer. During his early life he accompanied his uncle General William Thompson on his surveying expeditions, and they were the first white men to visit any part of what is now Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1775. They also discovered the Upper Salt Licks of Nicholas County, Kentucky. He also served in the Revolutionary War under Colonel Arthur St. Clair in 1776, as Sergeant in Captain William Butler's Company. In 1777 he was Lieutenant of a Company of Riflemen commanded by Captain John Nelson. He was killed by the Indians near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1800. General George Rogers Clark delivered the funeral oration at his burial.

The General William Thompson mentioned in the foregoing was an uncle, and the Joshua Archer mentioned was a brother of John Archer, of Greenbrier County, West Virginia and later of Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky. Some descendants of Sampson Archer claim the Brevet Captain John Archer, volunteer aide of General Wayne, aforementioned by General George Washington, is one and the same as John Archer of Carlisle, Kentucky. While the data available would seem to indicate the accuracy of this conclusion, the writer has endeavored to submit only those facts which have been proved conclusively. If John Archer, of Carlisle, Kentucky, accompanied this expedition with General Wayne he was in the same contingent and in company with his uncle and brother. Also on a preceding page it will be noted the genealogist states John Archer was gone from Greenbrier County in 1799, presumably into Kentucky, but was back in Greenbrier County in 1780, when he resigned in November of that year as County Clerk. He may have been on the above mentioned expedition, as claimed by some genealogists and other Archer descendants.

"No greater calamity can happen to a people
than to break utterly with the past."

Gladstone.

JOHN ARCHER OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

References:

John Archer of Virginia and Kentucky was the oldest son of Sampson and Rebeckah Thompson Archer.

Augusta County Court House, Staunton, Virginia. Abstract of the will of John Archer, Sr.

Date of Will May 20, 1780.

Says he is greatly sunk by bodily infirmities but is of sound mind.

- Item 1 All debts and funeral expenses to be paid.
- 2 Beloved wife Rebecca, to have three hundred pounds annually for her support.
- 3 Brother Sampson Archer to have three hundred pounds.
- 4 Beloved sister, Elizabeth Stuart, to have a slave.
- 5 William Blair's daughter Rebecca to have two hundred pounds when she becomes of age.
- 6 John Blair, son of William Blair, eight hundred pounds.
- 7 Mary Ross, wife of Robert Ross - a legacy.
- 9 Residue to be applied to the support of the poor, whether friends or strangers.

Executors - John Poage and Robert Armstrong.

Witnesses - Wm. Cluny, Wm. Blair, James Anderson and John Richey.

Date of Probate -- May 15, 1781. Augusta W.B. 6, p. 164.

Augusta Court House, Staunton, Virginia. W.B. 7, p. 461.

"Whereas by the Last Will and Testament of John Archer, deceased, John Poage and myself were appointed executors of his said will, which did amongst other things, after giving divers legacies, directs that the Residue of his estate should be sold by his Executors and the Balance arising from the sale, after the payment of his legacies and the Settlements of expenses, to be applied to the support of the poor, whether friends or strangers, as to them or either of them, to-wit, My Executors shall see just or reasonable at any time they shall see fit.

Now to comply with the trust reposed in me, I do hereby make the following appointment of whatever may be left of the said John Archer's estate, after the payments of the debts and legacies on a fair, just and Equitable settlement, to-wit: one-half of the surplus to John Archer, nephew of John Archer, deceased, his heirs and assigns, and the other half to be divided between Sampson Archer Senior and Sampson Archer, Junior, children as soon as the debts and legacies can be adjusted or ascertained. I am induced to do this, because, besides their being relations of the said John Archer, deceased, I consider them to come properly under the denomination as any person whatsoever."

Robert Armstrong, August 18, 1786.

Augusta W.B. 7, p. 462- John Archer agrees to said division. He was the oldest of Sampson Archer; also heir and namesake of deviser, and

his consent had to be secured.

References:

Augusta Court House, Staunton, Virginia. J.B. 7, p. 464 - March 13, 1787.

"Know all men by these Presents, that I, John Poage, one of the executors of the last will and testament of John Archer, deceased, do acknowledge and agree that the said estate be applied as within disposed of and further promise that the part of the Estate which was by the within appointment due to John Archer, Jr. be now paid to Richard Matthews."

Signed -- John Poage.

The above record shows that John Archer, Jr. was the son of Sampson Archer and not the disinherited son of John Archer, Sr.

Chalkley, Vol. 1, p. 418-- June 1803.

Archer's executors vs. Poage's executors. Many accounts current and receipts. Mentions a bond of £200 John Archer deposited with Colonel Dandridge 1755-6. It was decided that Sampson Archer, brother of the deceased, and his children, should receive a part of the estate of John Archer; George Kincaid, ditto:

(George Kincaid had married Elizabeth Archer Renick's daughter.)

Compare the charity clause with the estate and work of John Archer, Jr. and the above and it will be seen the executors bestowed John Archer's estate upon any relative they wished. After he had been dead 22 years the estate had not yet been settled.

Botetourt O.B. - 1774 - John Archer Views a road from Captain John Stuart's to Second Creek Gap, Botetourt County, Virginia.

O.F.M. p. 33 Botetourt County Wills - John Archer, Jr. appraised the estate of Robert Lindsay 1776. (His uncle John Archer is living.)

Kentucky Court and other Records, compiled by Mrs. Wm. B. Ardery. Vol. 2, p. 115 - Bourbon County Suits Box 120 - February-April 1803, John Archer vs. Archer Matthews- "John Archer was Deputy Sheriff under James Henderson, now deceased, then Sheriff of Greenbrier County, Virginia 1778-79; he was in Kentucky in 1779."

O.F.M. p. 108 - Greenbrier County, Virginia 1780 - James Henderson, late Sheriff, etc.

Greenbrier Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia (Formerly Virginia). O.B. I, p. 1 - 1780, November 21, John Archer resigned as Clerk.

Sampson Archer on the Grand Jury.

Ibid, same p. - At a Court continued and held November 23, 1780, for the laying of the County levy -

The County of Greenbrier to sundry persons--among them--

To John Archer, not allowed in May, 1207 lbs. of tobacco.

To " " , former Clerk, for paper, 110 lbs. of tobacco.

At a Court held 1784 - John Archer, Deputy Surveyor under Alexander Welch.

From Closings Among the Virginians, by Oren F. Morton,
Virginia State Library.

P. 107 - Justices for Greenbrier and date when appointed:

Archer Matthews and William Renick 1780.

John Archer 1785.

Ibid p. 117 - Jan. 28, 1782 - John Archer, Samuel Price and Robert Thompson were appointed Commissioners of Land Tax.

In service of Sampson Archer, see the petition of 1781, signed by John Archer and his father, which gives their descendants eligibility in D.A.R. and S.A.R. (See Appendix for copy of this Petition.)

Sampson Archer III was married in Kentucky in 1803 to a Kentucky girl, therefore his father must have moved to Kentucky before that time.

Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky. Will Book B, p. 77.

Will - John Archer, Nicholas County, Kentucky, October 17, 1815.

Just debts and funeral expenses to be paid out of the money in Mr. Alexander Blair's hands; if that should not be enough, the money coming to my son, John Archer, deceased, due him for service done on the estate, shall be taken to discharge them.

Beloved wife, Elizabeth.

Son - Sampson Archer and his son - Franklin.

Daughters - Rebecca Hamilton, Mary Moore, Nancy Maugh, Dorcas Paxton, Esther Moore and Elizabeth Archer.

My daughter Sally, deceased, her son Archer Jackie Potts.

Executors - Samuel Maugh and Robert Paxton.

Witnesses - David Byers, James Hudelson and Moses Hall.

Recorded May Court 1820.

Certified Greenbrier Marriages by Oren F. Morton:

Alexander Hamilton to Rebecca Archer 1786.

Samuel Moore to Mary Archer 1787.

Marriage of Dorcas Archer to Robert Paxton is found in "The Paxtons", by W. L. Paxton, pps. 32-3. 1903.

Marriage of Nancy Archer to Samuel Maugh is shown in the will of Nancy's father, John Archer.

Nicholas County, Kentucky Marriages, by Mrs. Annie Walker Burns:

P. 1 - John Moore m. Easter Archer 7 December, 1802. (Called Esther also).

P. 4 - Henry Potts m. Sally Archer 8 October, 1812.

Archer J. Maugh m. Matilda Popow 19 September, 1822.

Nancy Maugh m. Chas. J. Masson 1 February, 1831.

Luther S. Maugh m. Julian Mitchell 1 September, 1831.

Will - Augusta County, Virginia, 1783-89- Isaac Maugh.

Sister Joan 60 a. in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Brothers James, Samuel and John Maugh.

PAXTON EXCURSUS.

1 Colonel Thomas Paxton, great grandson of James Paxton, who fled from England to County Antrim, Ireland in 1660, was born in York County, Pennsylvania in 1739, and died in Clermont, Ohio, March, 1813. About 1765 he married Isabella Quate, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania; she died about 1780. Isabella's father was English and a Tory, while her husband was the staunchest kind of a Patriot. During the Revolution they were not the best of friends.

For a time Colonel Paxton lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia, but when the Revolution broke out he returned to Pennsylvania, raised a Battalion of Horse and entered the Continental Army. His brilliant Revolutionary record is found in Vol. 14, Pennsylvania Archives, pages 641-47-48. He became a scourge to the savages and a terror to the British. "The Paxton Boys of Pennsylvania," as the men of his family were called, rendered notable service in the war.

At the end of the war Colonel Paxton made peace with his father-in-law and removed to Nicholas County, Kentucky, where several of his brothers had gone. He left his wife (second) and children in Pennsylvania. His son Robert, who went to Kentucky with him, journeyed back to Pennsylvania, loaded the family and their belongings on flat boats, brought them down the Ohio River and delivered them safe at his father's farm near Carlisle. But continued peace was not for this soldier.

In 1794 General Anthony Wayne sent him to lead fifty Indian scouts to subdue the rising natives in Ohio. After that was accomplished Colonel Paxton was so pleased with the country that in 1795 he removed to Clermont, Ohio, accumulated much real estate and died there.

His eldest son ---

2 Robert Paxton, born 1766 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, married in Nicholas County, Kentucky, Dorcas Archer, daughter of John and Elizabeth Archer, of the same county. On the Paxton Book her name is written Adoris but her people called her Dorcas. Robert Paxton became very prominent in his adopted home, lived near Carlisle and left worthy descendants. In 1830 he died at the home of his daughter Isabella, wife of John Kincart. His wife must have predeceased him.

Copied from an old Bible owned by Mrs. Maria Kincart Carter, of Carlisle, Kentucky, is this list of Robert and Dorcas Archer Paxton's children:

Isabella	b. 1795-- see Kincart Excursus.
John	b. November 4, 1797.
Thomas	b. 1800 m. Mary Orr, Dec. 1, 1829.
Elizabeth	b. March 29, 1802.
Rebecca	b. June 29, 1805 m. Bob. F. Hutchinson 7-24-1823.
Singleton	b. March 16, 1807
Robert Douglas	b. May 19, 1809.
Archib Stephenson	b. Dec. 1811 m. Eliza Young.
Granville	b. July 22, 1816 m. Mary Thompson 1844.

We are indebted to Mrs. Frances Steele Gibson, a Paxton descendant, for much of this data from her Paxton Book. The flat boat incident is from "The Paxtons" by Wm. M. Paxton, pps. 332-33.

Marriages given here are from Nicholas County, Kentucky Marriage Register.

WAUGH.

Samuel M. Waugh was one of the earliest settlers of Nicholas County, Kentucky. He was a farmer, "a stalwart of stalwarts," so to speak, in simple Christian solidarity and integrity.

He lived to a very advanced age, having filled with conscientious fidelity and with intelligence and acceptance by the people, two civil offices.

He left quite a number of children upon whose minds and hearts he impressed by precept and example his own rigidly correct characteristics.

One of his sons, Archer S. Waugh, was for a long time, and up to his death, a ruling elder in the church of his father.

From Perrin's History of Nicholas County, Kentucky.

Note- Samuel Waugh married Nancy Archer, daughter of John and Elizabeth Archer. The Church mentioned was Concord Presbyterian in Carlisle.

"Remember the days of old, the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee."

Deut. 32:7.

CHAPTER FOUR.

SAMPSON BROWER III OF KENTUCKY AND ILLINOIS.

Page 68 was the song - "My Old Kentucky Home."

Perrins' History of Nicholas County, Kentucky.

We are told by our early historians that the first pioneers in central Kentucky were astonished at its fertility; it was the favorite hunting ground of many savage tribes but the exclusive property of no single one. And, probably because of its productiveness of game it was also "The Dark and Bloody Ground" of the savages who contended for its rich spoils.

More than a century and a half has passed away since the first white man gazed upon this fertile region, since General William Thompson, Joshua Archer and John Finley, from the mountain summit, like Moses from Pisgah's top, viewed the "landscape o'er," then the home and hunting ground of rival tribes of hostile savages.

There is much in the character of the Indian to loathe and much to inspire us with admiration and sympathy. When stung to madness at our broken pledges and encroachments upon their hunting grounds they essayed to resent our invasion, we made it an excuse to wantonly murder them. Who can blame them for fighting for the graves and homes of their fathers? But the strong conquered and the weak were vanquished; the Indians were driven back, and shrinking before a power they could not stay they have disappeared, their war cry has died away in the distant west.

When first visited by the whites Kentucky was the favorite hunting ground of many different tribes of Indians, but it is not known that any of them ever resided permanently within its borders. Annually during the hunting season the Delawarees, Wyandots, Shawnees and other tribes from beyond the Ohio, and Catawbas, Cherokees and Creeks from the south country, came here to hunt the deer, elk and buffalo, which in great numbers roamed the forests, grazed upon the natural pastures and frequented the salt-impregnated springs so common in Bath and Nicholas Counties. However, their visits were periodical and when the hunting ended they returned with the trophies of the chase to their own towns. But in the coming of the pale-faces they foresaw the destruction of these beautiful hunting grounds and determined to drive the white invaders hence. The fierce contests which occurred between them and the first white settlers were numerous, of long continuance and often disastrous to the latter, ere the final expulsion of the savage from the territory that, in these sanguinary struggles, was re-baptized the "Dark and Bloody Ground." The heroic deeds of the pioneer fathers are inscribed upon hundreds of battle fields. Surely if a community of people ever lived who were literally cradled in war, it was the early inhabitants of Central Kentucky. From the exploration of the country by General William Thompson Joshua Archer and John Finley in 1772 they were engaged in one incessant battle with the savages. Trace the path of an Indian incursion anywhere through the great Valley of the West and it is found dyed with Kentucky's blood and its battlefields white with the bones of her children.

History of the Southern States
By the Southern Historical Society,
Richmond, Virginia.

Vol. 1. Pgs. 244-5.

The first inhabitants of Kentucky, on account of the hostility of the Indians, lived in what were called forts. These structures were small rows of the conventional log cabins of the day, built on four sides of a square or parallelogram which remained as a court or open space between them. It served as a play ground, a muster field, corral for domestic animals and a store house for implements. The cabins which formed the walls of the fort were dwellings for the people and contained the rudest conveniences of life. The bedstead consisted of forks driven in the dirt floor, through the prongs of which poles extended to cracks in the walls, over which buffalo skins were spread for a mattress and bear skins for a covering. The dining table was a broad puncheon hewn smooth with an adze and set on legs made of sticks inserted in auger holes. The chairs were three legged stools and the table furniture consisted of wooden plates, trays, noggins, bowls and trenchers, usually turned out of the buckeye. The fire-place occupied nearly one whole side of the house; the window was a hole covered with paper saturated with bear's grease; and the door an opening from which hung a buffalo skin. Near the door hung the long-barreled flint-lock rifle, on buck's horns pinned to the wall and from which it was never absent except when in use. In these confined cabins whole families occupied a single room. Here the women buckled the wild nettle, carded the buffalo wool, spun the thread, wove the cloth and made the clothes. The men wore buckskin hunting shirts, trousers and moccasins, and the women linsey gowns in winter and linen in summer. Such a life had its pains but it also had its pleasures. Of evenings and rainy days the fiddle was heard and the merry old Virginia reel danced by both young and old. A marriage that sometimes united a boy of sixteen to a girl of fourteen was an occasion of great merriment. The shooting match, foot race, wrestling, jumping, boxing and sometimes fighting offered amusement out of doors, and blindfold hide and seek, quiltings, knittings and candy pullings made the cabins merry. The corn field and vegetable garden were cultivated within rifle range of the fort and sentinals stood guard while the work proceeded.

History of the Southern States,
By the Southern Historical Society,
Richmond, Virginia. Vol. 1.

The military history of Kentucky dates from its earliest settlement. In its primitive days every man who bore a rifle or a hunting knife was a soldier, belonging to the army of pioneers who felled the trees or plowed the ground, with his weapon ready at hand to repel the redskin. He was an unpaid soldier and was, therefore, not enrolled, but it was such as he who rallied to the call of Clark and Logan whenever the peace of the stations were threatened or the punishment of the Indian or his British ally was demanded in the territory north of the Ohio. The full roll of these men can never be found. They were too often the victims of the scalping knife, the arrow or the rifle, the gauntlet or the stake -- the unknown heroes who in every contest of civilization against barbarism, or right against wrong, fill unmarked graves and have only an anonymous fame.

History of Nicholas County, Kentucky, by Perrin.

The history of the agriculture of Nicholas County since its formation in 1799 resolved itself into the preparation of the land for the plow, which was work of the most arduous character. The entire surface of the county was thickly covered with pine timber, but struggling up in dense masses, was an undergrowth plentifully interspersed with briars and thorns. The pioneers of this county were specially endowed in body and temperament for the accomplishment of this work. The farmer who proposed to clear out a piece of new ground invited all his neighbors to the "log rolling." His wife, having put a quilt into the frames, invited all the ladies in the neighborhood to the quilting, selecting for the quilting the same day fixed for the log rolling. The invited guests of both sexes were on hand promptly soon after the usual breakfast hour. The log rollings were also occasions for leaping, wrestling, running, foot races and other manly exercises, and occasionally a fist and skull encounter, the consequences of which tended in no small degree to keep alive the memory of the name "Dark and Bloody Ground," which Kentucky has so long borne.

In the house the women plied their needles with skill and industry, and by the time the last log was put upon the heap the quilt was finished. After supper the fiddler took his stand, partners were chosen and when the music began "Merrily danced the Quaker's wife and Merrily danced the Quaker."

SAMPSON ARCHER III.

Sampson Archer III, son of John and Elizabeth Archer, was born in Virginia, October 4, 1775, probably near the present (1939) town of Ronceverte, West Virginia, a few miles from Lewisburg, the County Seat, and died in Lima, Illinois, April 14, 1851.

His very earliest memories of childhood must have been associated with Indian warfare, as he was born at a time and in a part of our country when the pioneers were constantly compelled to match their strength against the savage tribes of Indians so numerous in that era. He must have been trained as a frontiersman and skilled in all the stratagems associated with border warfare. His mode of dress was the customary buckskin shirt, trousers and moccasins, and he no doubt received an early training in the handling of the long-barreled flintlock rifle. Unquestionably little Sampson Archer was familiar with the sound of the frightful Indian war whoop, the scalp halloo and the crack of the muzzle-loading rifles of the pioneer days, and very likely a considerable portion of his boyhood and early manhood was spent in the pioneer forts of early times. He was only two years old in 1777, which is known in Colonial history as the "dreadful year of the three sevens," when the Indians were incessantly on the warpath. In 1778, Fort Donnelly, ten miles north of Lewisburg, in the Felling Springs District, was attacked by the Shawnee Indians and was only successfully defended by the aid of relief from Lewisburg under Colonel John Stuart. Sampson's father and grandfather no doubt participated in this historic event. The Indian attacks finally became so incessant, however, that the settlers were compelled to abandon their homes and plantations and move to Lewisburg, but in 1781, when Sampson was six years of age, his father John Archer and his grandfather Sampson Archer, with other pioneers of the Greenbrier Valley, signed the famous Greenbrier Petition to the Governor of Virginia, asserting their determination to build a fort at the mouth of Elk River, which would enable them to return to their homes and plantations and hold them against the savages.

During the boyhood of Sampson Archer in Virginia and West Virginia the Valley of the Greenbrier was a land of battlefields. War waged all over her territory and the sound of battle echoed and reverberated among her hills and mountains. During the Indian wars there were within her borders hundreds of encounters of the rifle and tomahawk, ambushes, burnings, murders, captures and reprisals; heroic deeds of triumphs and defeats, of escapes and of barbarian cruelties. Lewis in his History of West Virginia says "When the Indian Wars were ended more men, women and children had perished at the hands of the savage foe- victims of the rifle, tomahawk and scalping knife- in West Virginia, than had died from a similar cause in any other region of equal extent in America." This was the environment and the atmosphere in which Sampson Archer lived until 1799, when he was about twenty-four years of age, at which time he moved with his father into Nicholas County, Kentucky. Here, on December 22, 1803, he was married by the celebrated Rev. Barton T. Stone, to Mary Kincart, daughter of Samuel and Isabel Kincart, of Nicholas County but formerly of Virginia.

Mary Kincart Archer, called Polly in the home of her girlhood, was born in Washington County, Virginia December 6, 1782, and died in Lima, Illinois, April 20, 1855. Both she and her husband were buried in the cemetery in Lima. These dates were taken from the inscriptions on their double-gravestone.

Up to the time of the migration to Kentucky these Archers had been founders and officers in Presbyterian Churches. The Rev. Barton W. Stone, after serving as pastor of Concord Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, organized there in 1793, during a noted revival became a leader in the Christian Church. He was a man of education and culture, greatly beloved by his members, and many Presbyterian families joined his new Church, among them the Archers. And there is where we find many of them to-day.

Sampson Archer was a farmer in Kentucky and seems to have had considerable of an estate. Why, after all his children are grown and some of them married to Kentucky men, should he decide to remove to Illinois? More touching this in following pages.

Children of Sampson III and Mary Kincart Archer --

1. Two daughters born ante 1808 were living in 1810, but appear to have died in youth.
2. Franklin Archer, born in Kentucky 1808, must have been the eldest son to survive infancy, because he was the only child of Sampson to be mentioned in the will of John Archer in 1815, father of Sampson. Franklin married in Kentucky about 1832, Keziah, who was born in Kentucky in 1815. Both were living in Lima, Illinois in 1850 with the following children: Larinda born 1834; James born 1840; Mary born 1844; and Louisa born 1846. It is said they later returned to Kentucky. Tradition has it Franklin died of tuberculosis after his return to Kentucky.
3. Isabella, born November 19, 1810; died January 5, 1865. Married William Randal Nesbit in Nicholas County, Kentucky August 4, 1826. Their children were: William Matthew Nesbit, born April 5, 1846 in Lima, Illinois, and died there February 23, 1916: he married Mary Ann Cory September 30, 1868: and Mary Elizabeth Nesbit, born May 27, 1842 in Lima, Illinois. She married Albert Cory.
4. Melinda Archer married John Matchett in Nicholas County, Kentucky, July 1, 1830; died at the age of 87 and was buried in Paris, Missouri. Their only child was James Franklin Matchett, 1841-1927.
5. John Archer, born about 1813; died September 8, 1867, and buried in Lima, Illinois. Served in the Mexican War. See later references in this regard.
6. Harrison Archer -- See Chapter Four.
7. Elizabeth Archer married Enoch Conyers in Quincy, Illinois in 1845. She was his third wife. Enoch Conyers was the second Mayor of Quincy.

8. James Preston Archer was born in Kentucky March 23, 1821, and died in 1871 and was buried in Lima. He married Martha E. Dazey, who was born in Kentucky in 1829. They were living in Lima in 1850 near his father.
9. Sampson Matthews Archer, born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, June 26, 1825; died March 5, 1877 in Keokuk, Iowa and was buried there in Oakland Cemetery.

His first wife was Martha Converse, whom he married in Quincy, Illinois. On November 5, 1868, in Paris, Kentucky, he married, second, Bettie Terr of that town.

Sampson Matthews Archer was successively Second Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the War Between the States, serving the Union Forces. See his military record on following pages.

Note- The census of Lima, Illinois for the year 1850 states that Mary Kincart Archer was born in Virginia and was 65 years old. That would place her birth in 1785 instead of 1782 as her gravestone states. It takes a long time to get out a U. S. Census and these dates may have been collected in 1849. In that case, re Sampson the census and dates on the gravestone tally. Mary's birth in 1782 conflicts with the birth date as given by writers relative to her brother John Kincart, a prominent man of Carlisle, Kentucky. We think Mary Kincart was born in 1784 or 1785. Use the latter date and she was 70 years old at her death.

SAMPSON ARCHER III OF KENTUCKY AND ILLINOIS.

The inscriptions on their tombs in Lima, Illinois, give births and deaths of Sampson and Mary Kincart Archer.

U.S. Census of Nicholas County, Kentucky for 1810, first time census was taken there: P. 408- Sampson Archer, head of family -

One Male age under 10 (Franklin.).

" " between 26-45 (himself).

Two females under 10 (daughters ca. 1804 & 1806).

One female between 26-45 (wife).

For proof of parentage of Mary Kincart Archer - see Kincart Excursus.

U.S. Census of Lima Township, Adams County, Illinois, for the year 1850, p. 303:

House visited No. 86-	Franklin Archer	age 42	born in	Kentucky.
	Kesiah "	" 35	" "	" "
	Larinda "	" 16	" "	" "
	James "	" 10	" "	" "
	Mary "	" 6	" "	" "
	Louisa "	" 4	" "	" "
House visited No. 87-	James P. Archer	" 29	" "	" "
	Martha "	" 21	" "	" "
House visited No. 88-	<u>Sampson Archer</u>	" 74	" "	Virginia.
	<u>Mary</u> "	" 65	" "	" "
House visited No. 97-	<u>Harrison Archer</u>	" 35	" "	Kentucky.
	<u>Mary</u> "	" 25	" "	Ohio.
	John A. "	" 9	" "	Illinois.
	Sarah "	" 7	" "	" "
	Enoch "	" 1	" "	" "

Marriage Bonds of Nicholas County, Ky. by Mrs. Anne Walker Burns.

P. I- Sampson Archer m. Polly Kincart Dec. 22, 1803 by Rev. Barton Stone.

P. 29 - Isabella Archer m. William Nesbit August 4, 1826.

P. 22 - Melinda Archer m. John Matchett July 1, 1830.

Data re the three daughters of Sampson and Mary Archer-- Isabella Nesbit, Melinda Matchett and Elizabeth Conyers, was obtained thru the courtesy of Mrs. Ida Isabel Archer Fawbush, daughter of Harrison Archer, and of Mr. Matchett, son of James Franklin Matchett, who was the son of John and Melinda Archer Matchett.

KINCART.

1. Samuel Kincart bought land in Washington County, Virginia in 1784 it is known, and he may have been there much earlier. This particular deed is in the first Washington County Record Book, and at least one of his children were born there in 1782-3. We think he came to Virginia from Carlisle, Pennsylvania and went to Nicholas County, Kentucky around 1807, where he found a host of neighbors from Pennsylvania. He married, probably before he came to Virginia, Isabel, whose last name we have not been able to learn.

Samuel Kincart was a highly esteemed man. He owned such valuable land, a water mill, a horse mill and two stills. Quoting from Ferrins' History of Nicholas County: "The first water mill in the precinct is supposed to have been built near where the depot in Carlisle now stands. It was built about 1833 by Samuel Kincart. He had a horse mill previous to this near the same spot." The stills above mentioned were referred to in his will when he passed ownership on to his son John Kincart. In those days nearly every prosperous farmer had at least one still, and the higher the quality of the product the more aristocratic the family. Kentucky is yet noted for its fine whiskey and takes pride in its achievement along this line of endeavor.

On December 8, 1813 Samuel Kincart's spirit took its flight and his son John was his principal legatee. Inventory of the estate of Isabel Kincart, widow of Samuel, was taken in 1821.

Children of Samuel and Isabel Kincart, as named in his will:

James, on 1810 Nicholas County Census, between 26 and 45 years old.

Mary Archer: more later.

Samuel Kincart, married Polly Blair Nov. 18, 1817 and died
January 24, 1822.

John Kincart: more later.

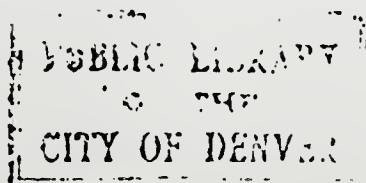
Susannah: no further record.

Isabella Kincart, married Jacob Bollis March 30, 1815.

2. Mary Kincart, or Polly as she was called on Kentucky records, was born in Washington County, Virginia, - the date being given on her grave stone as December 6, 1782; she died in Lima, Illinois on April 20, 1855. She was married in Nicholas County, Kentucky December 22, 1803 to Samson Archer III, born in Virginia October 4, 1775; died in Lima, Illinois April 14, 1851.

For their children see Archer chart.

3. John Kincart, born 1782-3 in Washington County, Virginia; died January 18, 1871 in Nicholas County, Kentucky. He married October 19, 1815, Isabella Paxton, born in Kentucky 1795, and died there in 1869. She was a daughter of Robert and Dorcas Archer Paxton, of Nicholas County, Kentucky.



Perrin, in his History of Nicholas County, states John Kincart removed to Kentucky in 1807. The people of Nicholas County were not satisfied with the site of their Court House. John Kincart's father had left him, in 1813, a goodly estate in farm lands, mills, etc. In 1816 he offered the county a site for a new Court House and fifty acres of his plantation for town lots. The offer was accepted and the town was named Carlisle, probably for the old home town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Samuel and John Kincart were buried on the Court House lawn and a monument has been erected by the citizens in memory of John Kincart.

Children of John and Isabella Paxton Kincart:
 Sons- John, James, Robert and Luther Kincart.
 Daughters- Eliza A. Kincart married Arthur L.
 Parks September 10, 1846.
 Sarah married John H. Overby, August 14, 1851.

3. Robert Kincart of Carlisle, born January 14, 1825; married October 22, 1846, (Perrin gives 1847) Elizabeth Ishmael, born in Nicholas County, Kentucky January 24, 1823. (Perrins' dates on page 752).

Their children:

Nancy, George and Harrison Kincart, and
 Mrs. Maria Kincart Carter, a very old lady now (1939)
 to whom we owe many thanks for her Bible Record. It
 was a great help in answering the question "What kin
 were the Paxtons to the Kincarts?"

Mrs. Burns gives October 22, 1846 as the date of the
 marriage of Robert Kincart to Elizabeth Ishmael.

Paxton Coat of Arms granted 1250:

Arms- Ermine 2 chevrons, one sa., the other az. between 3
 mullets in pale of last.
 Crest - an eagle's head crased az. charged on the neck with
 2 chev. or. between a pair of wings ar. semees of
 mullets gules.
 Motto- Industria Ditat on red or maroon ribbon.
 (Industry enriches).

KINCART.

REFERENCES.

Will - Samuel Kinkart, Nicholas County, Kentucky, "A.B. "A" p. 204.

In the name of God, Amen !

I, Samuel Kinkart, of Nicholas County and State of Kentucky, being in a low state of health and sick in body, yet in perfect mind and memory- thanks be to God for all his mercies to me - but calling to mind the mortality of any body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die; I do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament, that is to say: First of all I do recommend my soul to God who gave it and my body to the earth from whence it came, and to be buried in a decent manner in hopes it shall be restored at the Resurrection; and as touching such worldly effects as it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I do give and bequeath as follows, to-wit:

First: all my lawful debts to be fully discharged.

Second: to my wife Isabel Kincart, I give and bequeath to her, her own bed and the furniture of same; also I give to her the fisher mare with her saddle and bridle; also the large red cow, and the white cow with their sucking calves, and the dresser furniture to her and to be at her disposal. All the pott metal to be divided as equal as possible between my said wife and my two daughters, Susanna and Isabela, and I give to my said wife one pot rack and her spinning wheel; also three chairs; also I give unto her five sheep; also I give unto her the east end of my brick house her life time and for the use of my two daughters, Susannah and Isabela while they continue with their mother; also I give unto her, my said wife, the third of the improved land during her life time.

Thirdly: I give and bequeath unto my son James Kinkart Five Dollars.

Fourthly: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Archer Five Dollars.

Fifthly: I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Kincart Five Dollars.

Sixthly: I give and bequeath unto my son John Kinkart all the lands I now hold (by bond, deed or title) except what my son James Kinkart now lives on, which I allowed him, the said James.

Also I give to my son John the water mill and horse mill and my two stills and the two washing kettles; also my wagon and horse gears and my plow and all my other farming utencils, with my cutting box and also my fan; also I give unto him, the said John, all tubs with all the koggs and barrells; also my cupboard and clock.

Seventhly: I give, sign and bequeath to my daughter Susannah, my family mare, saddle and bridle, and five head of sheep; one bed and furniture for the same; also I do allow her, the said Susannah, Three Hundred Dollars,- One Hundred Dollars to be paid in four year after my decease and the other Two Hundred Dollars to be paid in four years after; that is to say Fifty Dollars per year.

Sightly: I give and bequeath to my daughter Isabela Kinkart, the old sorrel mare, a saddle and bridle, five head of sheep, one bed with the furniture for same; also Three Hundred Dollars,- One Hundred to be paid four years after my decease, the other Two Hundred to be paid in four years more; that is Fifty Dollars a year, and I give unto my wife Isabela all the goods and to be at her disposal.

I also give and bequeath unto my said son John all the remainder of my horses, cows, sheep that are not mentioned before, with all my hogs; also all my bonds, notes and book accounts that is due to; also the desk that is in the hands of Dougherty; the table and the remainder of my chairs and one bed with its furniture.

All I have given with this my last will and testament to my son John, I do give and bequeath to him and his heirs forever.

And I make and ordain him, my said son John, sole executor of this my last will and testament for the intents and purposes in this my will contained, and to take care to see the same performed according to my true intent and meaning.

In Witness Whereof, I, the said Samuel Kinkart, have to this my last will and testament, set my hand and seal, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord- one thousand, eight hundred and thirteen.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said Samuel Kinkart for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who were present at signing and sealing thereof.

Samuel Kinkart (Seal).

David Byers
Moses Hall
Thomas Nesbet.

(No date of probate given.)

The above is a copy of a Copy Attest sent by John F. Sugg, Clerk of Nicholas County, Kentucky. February 16, 1938.

Note:- Samuel Kinkart seems to have had a passion for detail and son John's job as executor was not a sinecure by any means. I give the will verbatim as a fine example of a will of that day. The married children had already received their shares.

Washington County, Virginia W.B. I 1777-92, p. 88.

James Atkinson of Washington County for 12 deeds to Samuel Kincart of the same county, a parcel of land on South Fork of Holston on Brush Creek. Jan. 23, 1784.

Wits. Jacob Armiger and John Houston.

(Of the family of General Sam Houston.)

Washington County was cut from Fincastle. Fincastle D.B. A 1773-89, no Kincart listed. Therefore, we think Samuel Kincart came from Pennsylvania to Washington County, Virginia ante 1782.

The exact year Sampson and Mary (Kincart) Archer came from Kentucky to Lima Township, Adams County, Illinois, is not known. All their children had been born prior to their leaving Kentucky, and it would appear from the records available all their children accompanied them. A son Franklin later returned to Kentucky. However, the oldest available Atlas of Adams County, Illinois states this Archer family came to Lima Township in 1830. In the obituary of Harrison Archer (son of Sampson), written by his son-in-law, it is stated he came to Lima with his parents in 1836. Therefore, it is definitely established Sampson and Mary Archer came to Lima between the years 1830 and 1836.

What promoted them to leave Kentucky for this part of Illinois? Very likely it was the pioneer spirit or wanderlust common to this branch of the Archer family. Or perhaps it was the urge to seek a new home in what appeared to be a better land. However, in addition to the above suppositions it is the opinion of the writer that the Archers were influenced to move to Lima, or its vicinity, by some of their Kentucky neighbors who had preceded them to this point. While Sampson Archer and his family were among the first settlers in this locality, they were not the very first. From vital statistics and probate records in the Court House at Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, will be found the names of many pioneer families of Lima. Also in the last paragraph of the following article from a History of Adams County, Illinois, published in 1879, touching on Lima Township, a number of these same names will be noted. I give below a number of those names from Nicholas County, Kentucky, which to older generations will read like a roster of the early Lima families:

Looper	A Doty
Nesbit	Frazer
Orr	Hill
Archer	Clark
Selby	Ayers
Killam	Wallace
Stewart	Adair
Dazey	Crawford
Jacobs	Kirkpatrick.

History of Adams County, Illinois
1879

Page 535 - Lima Township.

From most authentic sources of information the first settlement of Lima Township is fixed in the year 1833, and from a recent publication the following interesting sketch is obtained:

"Lima is a beautiful little village of three hundred inhabitants, situated eighteen miles north and one mile east of Quincy, one mile and a half south of the Hancock County line.

In 1833 Dr. Joseph Orr built the first store in Lima, and at that early day every store that was situated at some distance from other stores had to be dignified with the title of a town. In obtaining the name for this town the doctor, who was of a poetical turn of mind, was assisted by a Peruvian who was staying with him. The Peruvian declared that he had traveled through many countries but in

none had he found such beautiful women as there were in the capital of his native country except here, and therefore, he called it Lima. Thus the town obtained its name from the charms of the fair sex that inhabited the surrounding country.

Two miles west of the town is Lima Lake, a beautiful expanse of about seven miles in length by four in breadth. West of this lake and also north and south of it, there lie large tracts of land which are annually overflowed but still produce immense quantities of grass suitable for grazing purposes. The lake itself, and sloughs, form some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the northwest. In the early settlement the people frequently met together to hunt wild animals that infested the wilderness, for either amusement or to rid themselves of pests.

The first house built in this town was erected by Mr. Joseph Harness, whose descendants and himself still reside in the neighborhood: Mr. Ishmael Dazy, John C. Wood, James Wood, Sampson Archer, James Ellis, William Orr, Robert Conover, Jonah Conover, Lewis Selby, Milton Selby—who taught the first school in town—James Selby, Thomas Killum and Dr. Orr, are the gentlemen who first settled this town and township."

- - - - -

History of Adams County Illinois

by

Murry, Williamson and Phelps.

Chicago, 1879.

Page 300: The Quincy Riflemen were organized in 1843. A meeting was held June 26th. on account of a request from Brig. General Denny to assist in the search of the City of Nauvoo. The invitation was declined, but on the 28th. of June, having heard of the killing of the Smiths and the supposed peril of Governor Ford, the company placed themselves under the command of Colonel Flood. The force was called the Quincy Battalion, and they embarked for Warsaw on the Steamer Boreas; there were seventy-seven riflemen. On the 3rd. of October, 1845, Major Warren mustered them out of service at Carthage. In less than a week they were under orders again, this time as a mounted company for Warsaw, and under the general command of General Warren seemed to be engaged in keeping the peace and preventing lawlessness throughout the County of Hancock. This campaign lasted until the 1st. of May, 1846, and the Riflemen had hardly reached home and received their welcome ere they were invited by Major Warren to join the brigade of Colonel Hardin for the Mexican War. We next see the company, with its old officers and ninety-two strong, ready to depart for Mexico.

This unit was mustered into the United States Service as Company I, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel John J. Hardin. They left on Wednesday, June 14, 1846 on the Di Vernon for Alton. The company marched to the boat where thousands were assembled who greeted them with cheer on cheer, bidding them goodbye and wishing them God-speed in the defense of their country and a safe return.

They went by boat to New Orleans, and to Matagorda Bay, Texas; marched to San Antonio, Texas, thence to Monclova, Mexico. On the 22nd. of February General Taylor engaged in battle with Santa Anna at a pass seven miles south of Saltillo. They were also at the Battle of Buena Vista, where Colonel Hardin was killed in the famous charge. On Thursday June 17. the company was mustered out, paid off and supplied with fifteen days rations and took the Steamer Del Norte on the Rio Grande for the States the next day.

Heading the list of members of this Company are the names of John Archer and Sampson Matthews Archer. The latter served in the Company in Illinois but did not go to Mexico. John Archer served with the Company from its organization in 1843 until its disbandment in 1847. He, therefore, served in the Mexican War.

(John Archer and Sampson Matthews Archer above mentioned were the sons of Sampson and Mary Kincart Archer.)

- -

The first record of land ownership by Sampson Archer in Adams County, Illinois appears on the books in the Court House in Quincy, as follows:

No. 2248. September 27, 1842 - Conover to Archer.

This Indenture, made this 17th. day of September, A. D., 1842, by and between Jonah Conover, and Hesther A., his wife, of the County of Adams, and State of Illinois, of the first part, and Sampson Archer, of the County of Adams and State aforesaid, of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, current money to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, before the ensembling and delivery of this said deed, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have hereby granted, etc. etc., and by these presents doth grant, etc., etc. to the said party of the second part, and their heirs, etc., etc., all right, title, etc. to a certain tract of land, or lot of ground, situate, lying and being in the County of Adams, and State of Illinois, and known and designated as follows, to-wit:

The north one-half of the east one-half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 12, in Township No. 2, North of the Base Line of Range No. 9, West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, containing forty (40) acres more or less, to have and to hold, etc., the above described premises, to him the said party of the second part, and his heir, etc., etc., forever, etc. etc.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the month and year first above written.

Witnesses present: Joseph Orr.

Jonah Conover [Seal]
Hester Conover [Seal].

State of Illinois)

Adams County) ss Certified to by Joseph Orr, N.P. (Seal)
of Adams County, Illinois.

According to the Adams County records this same plot of land was deeded by Sampson Archer to his son James Preston Archer on January 27th., 1844. The transaction was witnessed by L. P. Wade and J. P. McConnell, and was acknowledged by L. P. Wade, J.P.

The Hester Conover, who with her husband Jonah Conover, deeded this plot of land to Sampson Archer, was Hester Homan, sister of Mary Ann Homan, wife of Harrison Archer, the latter being a son of Sampson Archer.

- - -

SAMPSON MATTHEWS ARCHER.

Sampson Matthews Archer was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky July 25th., 1825. He was the son of Sampson and Mary Kincart Archer. In early manhood he came west and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where in September, 1851, he married Miss Martha Converse. In 1851 he came to Keokuk and engaged with Newton and Stevens as foreman in their plow factory. He was among the first of our citizens to enlist in the army for the suppression of the rebellion, his commission of Second Lieutenant of Company A., 2nd. Infantry, bearing date of May 27th., 1861. This position he resigned after a short time and he returned home, where he recruited a company and on March 29, 1862 was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood Captain of Company C., 17th. Iowa Infantry. On May 17th., 1863, for gallantry, he was promoted to Major of the Regiment. On June 3rd., 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and on July 17th., 1865 he was made Colonel of the Regiment. His services in the field at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge and other battle grounds, fully attested his loyalty and bravery. Twice he was taken prisoner, first at Missionary Ridge and again at Tilton, Georgia. At the latter place, while holding the fort with a small force against great odds, when a demand was made for an unconditional surrender, he replied - "I am here; come and take me if you can," which was done only after eight hours gallant resistance. On this occasion he remained a prisoner of war for a little over six months. The sword which he then surrendered was returned to him in 1876. He was wounded twice.

After the war he returned to his home and was appointed local agent for the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, in which capacity he served until his death.

On February 4th., 1866, his wife Martha died, leaving two children, daughter and son, Lillian and Harry. On November 5th., 1868 he was again married to Miss Bettie Tarr at Paris, Kentucky.

Colonel Archer died at his residence in Keokuk, Iowa on Monday, March 5th., 1877, his second wife and two children before mentioned surviving him.

Colonel Archer was serving a term in the City Council as Alderman at the time of his death. He was a man of great social qualities, with a heart full of kindness and generosity. No charitable appeal was ever made to him without a liberal response, and he was not one to wait to be appealed to if an object of charity presented itself to his attention. In personal appearance he was attractive and commanding, his figure erect, his height six foot and three inches and weigh-

ing two hundred pounds.

In compliance with his request his remains were deposited in the vault at the cemetery until the following Decoration Day, May 30, 1878, when they were to be interred with military honors. When Decoration Day came, previous to the ceremonies of the day, the Keokuk Junction Guards, Captain William Hanna and the Keokuk Veteran Guards, Captain D. B. Hamill, with Wagner's Band, repaired to the vault and proceeded to bury the remains with military honors. Those acting as pall bearers were Samuel Pollock, William Timberman, P. Cunningham, Elms Hardin, A. J. Hardin, J. C. Fowler, G. T. Fuller and R. W. McGuire. Rev. Samuel Pickard of Charleston, Iowa, pronounced an eloquent eulogy at the grave.

(The above from Volume VII of C. F. Davis' "Keokuk, Biographical and Historical.")

- - - -

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1937.

Respectfully returned to

Mr. C. C. Califf,
1375 Lincoln Street,
Denver, Colorado.

The records on file in this office show that Sampson M. Archer was mustered in May 27, 1861, at Keokuk, Iowa, for three years, as a 2nd. Lieutenant, Company A, 2nd. Regiment, Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged October 8, 1861, a 2nd. Lieutenant, by reason of acceptance of his resignation. He was again mustered in March 25, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa, for three years, as a Captain, Company C, 17th. Regiment Iowa Infantry; appointed Major, Field and Staff, 17th. Regiment Iowa Infantry, to date January 23, 1863; appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Field and Staff, 17th. Regiment Iowa Infantry to date June 3, 1863, and was mustered out and honorably discharged July 25, 1865, a Lieutenant Colonel, at Louisville, Kentucky. Age at time of muster-out 40 years.

(Signed) E. T. Conley,
Major General,
The Adjutant General,
By D.E.C.

From files of Iowa War Records:

17th. Iowa Infantry.

Under General U. S. Grant.

Lieutenant Colonel Sampson Matthews Archer:

Saw service for four years as follows:

Siege of Corinth.
Battle of Iuka.
Yazoo Pass Expedition.
Vicksburg Campaign.
Battle of Jackson.
Champions Hill.
Battle of Chattanooga.
Fort Sill.
Missionary Ridge.

Vital Statistics at Keokuk, Iowa state that Colonel Sampson Matthews Archer died of Tuberculosis, at the age of fifty-two, and it is thought his early demise was caused by his incarceration in prison camps during the Civil War.

"It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

Plutarch.

CHAPTER FIVE.

HARRISON ARCHER OF ILLINOIS.

Page 86 - a poem on Illinois.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR PIONEER MOTHERS.

Thus far in our genealogy, aside from Elizabeth Archer Renick, who is recorded as a heroine on the pages of colonial history, little reference has been made or credit given to our maternal ancestors for the courageous roles they played in the development and founding of our great republic. The writer feels keenly his lack of ability to pay fitting tribute to them, and apologizes in advance of his effort. He only hopes that the deficiency of ideas and weakness in phraseology will be compensated for to some extent by the sincerity which motivates his endeavor and the earnest desire to eulogize our mothers and grandmothers, who have been mentioned only in a general way in previous chapters.

The crossing of a stormy ocean, the reclamation of the soil from nature, the fighting with savage men are more generalities wherein some vague idea may be gained of true pioneer life. But it is only by following woman in her wanderings, and standing beside her in the forest or in the cabin, and by marking in detail the thousand trials and perils which surround her in such a position that we can obtain the true picture of the heroine in so many unmentioned battles.

The part that woman has taken in so many ways and under so many conditions in securing the ultimate results represented by our present status as a nation, is given too small a place in the general estimate of those who pen the record of civilization on the North American continent. While man stands as a front figure in the temple of fame, and celebrates his own deeds with pen and voice, she takes her place in the background, content so long as her father, husband or son is conspicuous in the glory to which she has largely contributed.

Give thought to woman as a pioneer standing beside her rougher, stronger companion in the movement which carried the Anglo Saxon race across the American continent in the penetration of the wilderness westward from the sea. Fighting their way through dense forests, building cabins, block houses and churches in the clearings which they made; warred against by cruel savages; woman was ever present to care, to comfort, to work. The annals of American history teem with her deeds of love and heroism. She loaded the flint-lock in the block house while it was surrounded by yelling savages, she exposed herself to the scalping knife to save her babe, and sometimes she ranged herself in battle beside her husband or brother and fought with the steadiness and bravery of a veteran. But her heroism never shone so brightly as in undergoing danger in defense of her children.

In order to appreciate the actual value of woman as a component part of that mighty impulse which set in motion and impelled the pioneers of our country, we must remember that she is really the cohesive power which cements society together; that in times of sore trial woman's native traits of character are intensified; that she has greater tact, quicker perceptions, more enduring patience and greater capacity for suffering than man; that motherly, wifely and sisterly

love are strongest when trials, labors and dangers impend.

Our whole history, from the earliest times to the present, is full of instances of women's noble achievement. East, west, north, south, wherever we wander we tread the soil which has been so wearily trodden by her feet as a pioneer, moistened by her tears as a captive, or by her blood as a martyr in the cause of civilization on this western continent. Without her fortitude, her tact, her presence of mind in trying hours, never would have been accomplished the grand achievement of the founding of our great republic. In the era of colonial life; in the cruel wars with the Indians; in the struggle of the Revolution; in the western march with the army of exploration and settlement she must be allowed her full share of honor; and in gratitude we should recognize the indispensable part she played in the building of a new empire upon what was once a dark and distant borderland.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An Act for dividing the Indian Territory was passed by Congress and approved February 3, 1809. An Act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and authorizing one representative in Congress was passed and approved April 18, 1818. By the same Act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people, having on the 26th. of August of the same year formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress and approved December 3, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2nd. of March following an Act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

When John Wood stood upon the site of Quincy in February 1819 and resolved that he would plant civilization on that spot, there was no mark of the white man's presence in the unbroken wilderness of what is now Adams County. The woodman's despoiling axe had leveled no tree of the primitive forest, nor had the then rude implements of the husbandman disturbed a wisp of the prairie virgin sward. The herds of sleek deer leisurely cropped the tender herbage of the thicket or lay lazily ruminating in the shaded glen without knowledge or fear of the huntsman; wolves galloped in gangs about the prairies in search of victims on which to glut their greed for blood regardless of the near coming of their most deadly foe; while the wild Indian indolently floated about in his bark canoe, fishing or wandering over his "happy hunting ground" in search of game, with no thought of being dispossessed of his domain by the encroachments of the pale face. In the year 1822 John Wood returned and planted the nucleus of the new order of things by erecting the first cabin in December of that year. Willard Keyes built the second one on the site of Quincy, while Justice I. Perigo and Daniel Lisle settled in other parts of the county about the same time. Thus began white man's history in Adams County, now one of the most populous and wealthy in the great "North West."

History of Adams County, Illinois.

HARRISON ARCHER.

Harrison Archer, born September 22, 1815, in Nicholas County, Kentucky, was the son of Sampson Archer III and Mary Kincart, his wife. Between the years 1830 and 1836 he came with his parents, and brothers and sisters, to Lima, Illinois. On January 29, 1841, Harrison Archer married Mary Ann Homan, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 11, 1825. He was a wagon maker by occupation, and reports are yet heard to this day about the lasting qualities of his handiwork, his customers frequently coming long distances to secure his promise of wagon construction. He combined with this occupation that of undertaker, which covered a period of time when the coffins were marked by extreme plainness in the beginning, to the embellishment of crepe to soften the harshness of the bare wood, to the addition of decorative hardware, linings of satin and other adornments of the present day. His old account book, now in the hands of one of his grandsons, contains many references to early day events of sadness associated with his very necessary occupation.

Harrison Archer was a man naturally mild and pleasant in his disposition, never assuming or haughty. Like most of the Archers of this branch of the family, he was tall in stature. He had the resolution to be an honest and upright man, to fear God and keep his commandments. This was the character of the man treated in this subject.

Mary Ann Homan, born August 11, 1825, died June 9, 1870, wife of Harrison Archer, was of English descent. The earliest authentic information relative to her ancestry indicates positively she was the daughter of John and Hester Newberry Homan, who were married at Jersey City, New Jersey, about 1810 to 1815. This information came from one of her daughters through a grand-daughter, and from an old Bible of the Conover family. From the Bible mentioned it is stated the Homans were of "pure English extraction, were Puritans and belonged to the Original Thirteen Colonies." There were many Homans in New Jersey at this time and military records list many of them who saw Revolutionary service. John and Hester Newberry Homan came from New Jersey, by way of Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to the adjoining county of Clermont, Ohio, where Mary Ann Homan, wife of Harrison Archer, was born. Hester, or Esther Homan, daughter of John and Hester Homan, and sister of Mary Ann Homan, married Jonah Conover and moved to Lima, Illinois. Mary Ann Homan later came from Clermont County, Ohio and lived at the home of her sister Hester Conover, and it was while living at the Conover home she and Harrison Archer were married January 29, 1841.

As above stated, Homan is an English name. Originally it was Holyman, then Holman and finally shortened to Homan. They are of record in the Domesday Book in England in 1088, when the great survey was made for William the Conqueror. In the Genealogical Register of the First Families of New England, who came before May, 1692, is listed the name of John Homan, Salem, Massachusetts, 1638. He is the first Homan of record in our country, and among his descendants are listed five generations of doctors and surgeons in New England history. Dr. John Homan being a famous Revolutionary surgeon. While it has not been established, it is likely that Homan Archer was descended from this Homan family. Genealogists claim all the Homans in this country of English descent are descendants of John Homan, the emigrant.

Newberry is also an old English name. I quote from the lineage book of the organization "Patriots and Founders," giving information relative to the first Newberry in our country:

"Thomas Newberry, from England, was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts and received a grant of land there in March, 1634. He was a Freeman and Selectman in Dorchester and one of the promoters of the new settlement at Windsor, Connecticut, but his death occurred before his removal there. Thirty years later his heirs were allowed two hundred acres "in the west land of Windsor."

While there is no proof of any relationship between the above and Hester Newberry, wife of John Homan, it would not be unlikely. Also I give the above for the purpose of proving the English ancestry of the family of Newberry. There were many prominent members of this family in early New England history. The Newberrys in this country descended from Thomas Newberry, according to all leading genealogists.

Children of Harrison and Mary Homan Archer:

John Albert Archer, born April 27, 1842. Wounded May 18, 1864 at the Battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, and died May 20, 1864 at Red River Landing, Louisiana. (See following pages re military service.)

Sarah Augustine Archer, born February 5, 1844; married James W. Duncan February 18, 1864; died March 17, 1877. Buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery, near Canton, Missouri.

James Franklin, born in 1845 and died in 1846.

Henry Harrison, born in 1847 and died in 1848.

Enoch, born April 14, 1849; died, unmarried, August 29, 1872, in Denver, Colorado.

Marietta, born December 11, 1851; married Charles Carter December 23, 1877; died May 16, 1910. Buried in the family cemetery on the old Carter Farm, on the county line, between Lima and Tioga, Illinois.

Lila Isabella, born February 20, 1855; married Mardonious Fawbush January 3, 1872; died March 20, 1938 at Topeka, Kansas, the last of her generation.

Martha Adelaide, born January 8, 1859; married John Albert Califf April 18, 1877; died July 23, 1921, at Carthage, Illinois.

Harry, born April 20, 1862; died (unmarried) March 13, 1934, at Lima, Illinois.

This data taken from Harrison Archer's bible, now in possession of Gladstone Califf, of Quincy, Illinois.

Copy of article taken from the Warsaw
Bulletin, March 27, 1896.

Death of Harrison Archer, of Lima.

Died at his residence in Lima, Illinois, Wednesday, March 18, 1896, after a short but painful illness, Harrison Archer, aged 80 years, 5 months and 26 days. Funeral services at the M. E. Church, by Rev. Richards, of Canton, Missouri.

The deceased was born September 22, 1815, in Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Lima in 1836, and in 1841 was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Homan. In 1856 he removed with his family to Warsaw, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1870, when he returned to Lima, and his declining years were spent amid the scenes of his early manhood. He was the father of nine children, four of whom survive, viz: Ettie, wife of Charles Carter, of Walker Township; Ida, wife of Don Fawbush, of Wichita, Kansas; Mattie, wife of John A. Califf, of Carthage, Illinois, and Harry Archer, of Lima.

Mr. Archer was a man of strong character, firm in his religious and political beliefs and always ready to lift a hand and voice in defense of the right. Throughout the whole of his long life he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and at its close he met the King of Terrors without fear and passed to his final rest. - "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"Honor the spirits of thy ancestors and act as though they were the ever present witnesses of thy actions."

Confucius.

JOHN ALBERT ARCHER.

Copy.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1937.

Respectfully returned to

C. C. Califf,
1375 Lincoln Street,
Denver, Colorado.

The records on file in this office show that John A. Archer was enrolled August 20, 1862, in Lima, Illinois, for a period of three years; was mustered into the service as a private, Company G, 119th. Regiment, Illinois Infantry, October 7, 1862, at Quincy, Illinois, and died May 20, 1864 at Red River Landing, Louisiana, from the effects of gunshot wound received in the Battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

At the date of death he held the rank of Sergeant; place of birth is shown as Adams County, Illinois; age at enlistment was 21 years; place of burial is not shown.

Signed -- E. T. Conley,
Major General,
The Adjutant General,
By GVA.

(The above is John Albert Archer, son of Harrison and Mary Homan Archer.)

119th. Illinois Infantry.

Co. G.

Organized at Quincy, Illinois in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, and was mustered in October 10th. by Lieutenant K. Knox, U. S. Army.

Moved November 2 to Columbus, Kentucky and thence to Jackson, Tennessee. On December 3rd. moved to Post of Kenton. On February 6th., 1863 moved to Humboldt. On March 10th. moved to Dentyn Station. On May 30th. moved to Memphis and was assigned to 4th. Brigade, Colonel D. Moore commanding; 5th. Div. Brigade, General J. C. Voseh commanding; 16th. Corps, Major General S. A. Hurlbut commanding.

On 27th. January, 1864 the regiment moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Was engaged in the Meridian Campaign under General Sherman, returning to Vicksburg March 4th. On 10th. embarked on Red River Expedition. Engaged in the Battle of Fort De Russey; engaged at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, May 9th.; at Bayou la Moore; at Yellow Bayou May 18th. *****

Adjutant General's Report of Illinois.

Vol. VII - 1861 - 1866.

- - - - -

History of the Civil War in America

by

The Comte de Paris.

Vol. IV, Pages 572-573.

"The enemy, in fact, became more and more enterprising in proportion to their belief that the Federals were on the point of getting away. On May 17th., 1864, Wharton, starting in pursuit of them, had made a spirited attack upon their rearguard, near Bayou de Gleise, and one of his regiments following close, captured some wagons from it that evening in the very neighborhood of Yellow Bayou. The next day, May 18th., Taylor, who had come up with Polignac's infantry, was resolved to make a last effort to give the Federals trouble before they had crossed the Atchafalaya. Toward evening he made a vigorous attack upon A. J. Smith in the position which the latter had taken on Yellow Bayou. A desperate combat was soon begun. ***** The loss of the Federals was 250 men. Colonel Lynch commanding the brigade, a very brave officer, was seriously wounded in this action.

On the 19th. of May the army began to cross Bailey's Bridge, and on the 20th. Smith in his turn crossed. The transports then started and reached Morganzia on the Mississippi, where all of Banks' forces were mustered for the last time."

In this engagement on May 18th. John Archer was mortally wounded, and on May 20th., when the troops were "mustered for the last time," he died and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi, in an unmarked grave.

Taken from a paper dated June 7, 1864,
presumably the "New Era" of Warsaw, Illinois.

DEATH OF SARGEANT ALBERT ARCHER:

We are pained to learn of the death of Sargeant Albert Archer, of Co. G, 119th. Illinois Vol. (son of our fellow-townsmen Harrison Archer), who was mortally wounded in the late retreat of our army from Alexandria. He lived but two days after receiving his wound and was buried near the mouth of Red River. Albert was an amiable and promising young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him and his death is a severe blow to his parents, who in their deep affliction, have the heart-felt sympathy of all our people.

Since writing the above we have been handed the following letter from Capt. P. C. Smith, of Albert's Company:

Vicksburg, May 23, 1864.

Harrison Archer, Esq.
Dear Sir:

It is with a heavy heart that I address you at this time, for the purpose of conveying to you and your family the mournful intelligence of the death of your son John A. Archer, who died at Red River Landing on the 20th. of May, from wounds received at the Battle of Bayou du Glaze on the 18th. He was shot in a charge on the rebels while performing his whole duty, bravely and fearlessly, notwithstanding the balls were flying around us thicker than hail. The ball entered his back, passing all the way through him, causing great suffering. As soon as I saw he was wounded I sent Isaac Snipe to take him to the rear, which was done, but shot through and through as he was, no human skill could save him. I only got to see him once after he was wounded and that was on the hospital boat at the Atchafalaya River. He was then suffering extreme pain but told me he had hopes of getting well again and requested me to write to you that he was badly wounded. We crossed and marched to Red River Landing on the Mississippi, while they went around by water, and when we got there we found that Albert was no more, having died soon after I saw him last. The hospital authorities had buried him without a coffin or anything of the kind, so I had our boys dig him up and give him a decent burial. Some of the boys dug a grave while others went to a plantation and procured plank from which they made a very good coffin, and we buried him in a christian-like manner on a very nice, grassy knoll.

Our Company feels very gloomy over his loss, and that of Charles Stone who was killed at the same time. Frank Effort, of our Company, was wounded at the same time in the leg. The regiment lost 44 in killed and wounded, amongst them Capt. May of Company I. We were nearly surrounded part of the time and the heaviest loss was caused by a fire from the left flank and rear, - this was the way Albert and Stone fell.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) P. C. Smith.

In a letter from Captain Smith to his wife he says: "The death of Albert Archer and Charles Stone is a severe blow to our Company and we all feel very sad over it. They were both beloved and respected by their comrades and their loss is felt to be a severe calamity."

John Archer was the first born of Harrison and Mary Ann Archer. His passing in the prime of young manhood was a shock to his mother from which she never recovered. The writer's mother stated that from the moment of her being advised of his mortal wound in action until the day of her death she grieved over the loss of her son John. Her life ended at an early age and there is no doubt but what the tragedy of her son John's death contributed to this early event.

It is an instinctive desire of mankind to be buried beside their kindred. Even in death we wish for companionship. Amid the perpetual summer of magnolias, when the soothing shadows of beneficent twilight mantle this land of winding bayous and ever verdant countryside, may the full throated voices of southern mocking birds lift their soft and plaintive melody in requiem to the soul of John Albert Archer, whose ashes fill a lonely and unmarked grave.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

In Conclusion.

Thus the writer brings to an end the history of the Archer Family, covering a period of approximately one thousand years, beginning in Normandy, in Northern France, with Fulbert le Archere, and his son Robert le Archere follower of William the Conqueror. Over the centuries it has been, without exception, a name of good repute. It is with regret I call attention to the fact that with the death of Harry Archer, at Lila, Illinois, March 13, 1934, our branch of the Archer family came to an end. However, there yet remain Archers in our country who claim descent from Sampson Archer, the emigrant, who will undoubtedly uphold with honor the name of the family of Archer. Such is the sincere hope and belief of the writer.

"Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers: for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are but a shadow."

Job 8:8.

CHAPTER SIX.

APPENDIX.
N

MILITARY RECORD OF SAMPSON ARCHER
THE EMIGRANT
AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

SAMPSON ARCHER, the emigrant: Private, Colonial Militia - 1742. Lieutenant, French and Indian War - 1756. Member Creechbrier Militia in The Revolution-1781. From 1742 to 1781 - period of 39 years, during which, at frequent intervals, he is recorded as serving in military capacities.

JOHN (Son): Signed petition to rebuild Fort Randolph during The Revolution. Deputy Sheriff and Justice during the Revolution.

SAMPSON (Son): Private, Virginia Regulars during The Revolution. Captain, Pennsylvania County Militia during the Revolution.

JOSHUA (Son): Lieutenant, in Pennsylvania during the Revolution. Spy in Indian Wars following the Revolution. Killed by the Indians.

ELIZABETH (Daughter): Border Heroine. Carried into captivity by the Shawnee Indians. Two of her sons fought in the Revolution. Both were Captains.

JOHN (Grandson): Served with General William Henry Harrison in Indian Wars "On the Wabash." Probably killed during this campaign.

JOHN (Great grandson): Served under Colonel Hardin in the Mexican War.

SAMPSON MATTHEWS (Great grandson): Mastered out of The War of The Rebellion as Lieutenant Colonel. Served four years.

JOHN (Great, great grandson): Served two years in The War of The Rebellion. Was Sargeant, when killed at the Battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana.

Throughout their lives in the early days in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky the Archers contested members of the Shawnee Indians for their right to maintain their homes and future. (1) The Shawnees, the most considerable of the Algonquin tribes, had their particular villages east of the Alleghanies near the present town of Winchester, but their possessions extended west to the Mississippi River. Foote asserts that the Shawnees owned the whole Valley of Virginia but had abandoned it. Of all the Indian tribes with whom our ancestors came in contact the Shawnees were the most bloody and terrible, holding all other Indians as well as whites, in contempt as warriors in comparison with themselves. This made them more restless and fierce than any other savages and they boasted that they had killed ten times as many white people as any other Indians.

General William Thompson, brother-in-law, and Joshua Archer, son of Sampson Archer, the emigrant, came down the Ohio River in flat boats in 1772 and were among the surveying party comprising the first white men to view Upper and Lower Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. In the party were John Finley, James Perry and James Hamilton. On their return to Pittsburgh they drew lots and the Upper Blue Licks fell to Finley. This expedition was preliminary to and the cause of other Archers of our line to settle in this part of Kentucky.

Some authorities translate the name Kentucky in Indian to mean "Dark and Bloody Ground." Whether this be the correct translation, history records the fact that on account of its hills and valleys teeming with game, it was literally, a "battle ground" between the various Indian tribes and the settlers, over which were fought some of the most memorable battles of early American history. (2) It was at Blue Lick Springs, within a few miles of where the Archers lived in Kentucky, that the bloody Battle of Blue Licks was fought with the Indians which shrouded Kentucky in mourning; and next to Braddock's defeat has become famous in the annals of savage warfare. (3) The whites were led by Colonels Todd, Boone and Trigg, while the savages were commanded by the notorious Girty, the white renegade. A more complete defeat of the whites never occurred on Kentucky soil, notwithstanding the entire state was for years one vast battle ground. A few days after the battle, General Logan, who was advancing with a strong detachment to assist in the pursuit, arrived upon the fatal and disastrous field, where the sickening spectacle of bodies rotting in the sun met his view, but the enemy were gone; nothing remained to him but to bury the dead.

(4) The American Revolution was followed by an extensive emigration from Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina to Kentucky, which made its way either by the Ohio River from Fort Pitt, or the far greater number by the Cumberland Gap and the "Wilderness Road," as marked by Daniel Boone in 1775. At least ninety-five percent of the population, excluding negro slaves, were of pure English, Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent.

- (1) History of Augusta County, Virginia, by J. Lewis Peyton.
- (2) Historical Sketches of Kentucky, by Lewis Collins.
- (3) History of Nicholas County, Kentucky, by Perrin.
- (4) Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The legendary "Warriors' Path" crossed Nicholas County, Kentucky. It was also known as the "Great Indian War Path." The white pioneers knew it as the "Warriors' Path." To the Indians it was Athiamiwos, which means the same thing - "Path of the Armed Ones." Quoting from historical records, it had its beginning on the shore of Lake Erie at Sandusky Bay; it struck almost straight southward through the center of Ohio; it passed through or very close to the spot where Columbus now stands, and thence it led down the Scioto Valley through Circleville, Chillicothe (where Elizabeth Archer Renick and her five children were held captive by the Shawnees for six years) and Portsmouth, to strike the Ohio River at the mouth of the Scioto. The main trunk line of the "Warriors' Path" still bore southward across the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, passing close by Carlisle, Winchester and then by Manchester, heading straight for the great mountain portal at Cumberland Gap. Along this "Warriors' Path" moved shadowy, fantastic companies stripped and painted for war. Led by some veteran of many ambushes they passed silently as panthers, their faces and upper bodies streaked and circled with black and red hematite paint, eagle feathers tossing in their stiffened scalp locks. (1) Should my countrymen be charged with barbarism in the prosecution of Indian warfare, let him who harbors this unfavorable impression concerning them portray in general the horrid scenes of slaughter which frequently met their view in the course of the Indian Wars. Let him, if he can bear the reflection, look at helpless infancy, virgin beauty and hoary age, dishonored by the ghastly wounds of the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage. Let him hear the shrieks of the victims of the Indian torture by fire, and smell the surrounding air rendered sickening by the effluvia of their burning flesh and blood. Let him hear the yells and view the hellish features of the surrounding circle of savage warriors, rioting in all the luxuriance of vengeance, while applying the flaming torches to the parched limbs of the sufferers. In all fairness, however, at this juncture let it be stated that history records the fact that the Indians east of the Mississippi were not in the habit of violating their female captives. It was otherwise with the western Indians.

Pontiac used the "Warriors' Path" when he welded all the red nations from the Lakes to the Gulf into a warlike federation. Tecumseh used it when, a century too late, he roused the tribes from Canada to Florida for a last stand against the white tide. Through the populous heart of America ran and still runs the "Warriors' Path." Probably no other highway on the continent has seen more drama.

(1) A History of the Valley of Virginia, by Samuel Kercheval.

COPY.

1510 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 7, 1927.

Miss Jane B. Tilton,
Carlisle, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Tilton:

The General William Thompson who was associated with General Evan Shelby and other Kentucky pioneers, and who made the Kentucky surveys, was General William Thompson of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, soldier of the French and Indian War and the Colonel of Thompson's Riflemen, the first troops from any of the Colonies south of New England to join General Washington's army before Boston in the summer of 1775. This regiment became the first regiment of the Continental Line and General Thompson held the first Colonel's commission issued by the United States. General Thompson was my great, great grandfather and I have the genealogy of the family.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Edmund Hayes Bell.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY FAMILIES OF
PENNSYLVANIA

Editor

John W. Jordon, L.L.D.,
Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
Ex. General Registrar of the Sons of the
Revolution and Registrar of Pennsylvania
Society.

Vol. II - Page 945.

"Florence Jones (Mrs. Robert T. Reineman), vice regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a great grand-daughter of the patriot officer Lieutenant Joshua and Jane (Hunter) Archer. Lieutenant Archer was a son of Sampson and Rebecca (Thompson) Archer. His mother was a sister of General William Thompson. Sampson Archer came to Augusta County, Virginia in 1737. In the year 1758 he was in actual service against the French and Indians as Lieutenant in the militia of that county. He was elected to the vestry of Augusta Parish, Staunton, Virginia, November 23, 1756, and in the minutes of a vestry meeting of Augusta Parish for May 20, 1761, occurs the following entry: "Sampson Archer, Gentleman, being about to remove out of this colony, has resigned his seat in this vestry." At the time he was one of the wardens.

Lieutenant Joshua Archer, son of Sampson and Rebecca (Thompson) Archer, was born in Augusta County, Virginia during the year 1745. During his early life he accompanied his uncle General William Thompson on his surveying expeditions, and they were the first white men to visit any part of what is now Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1775. They also discovered the Upper Salt Licks of Kentucky (Nicholas County). He served in the Revolutionary War under Colonel Arthur St. Clair in 1776 as sargeant in Captain William Butler's company. In 1777 he was Lieutenant of a company of riflemen commanded by Captain John Nelson. He subsequently acted as scout and spy under General George Rogers Clark and served until the close of the Revolution. He was killed by the Indians near Louisville, Kentucky in 1800. General George Rogers Clark delivered the funeral oration at his burial. While in service at Carlisle, Pennsylvania Lieutenant Archer met and married Jane, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Ferguson) Hunter, both natives of Strim, Ireland, who settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania early in the 18th. century. Captain Joseph Hunter served in 1779 with General George Rogers Clark, helping to establish Fort Jefferson near the mouth of the Ohio River."

Calendar of Virginia State Papers
April 1, 1781 to
Dec. 31, 1781.

Vol. II.

September 19:
Greenbrier County:

To His Excellency, the Governor and the Hon'able Council of
Virginia:

The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the County of Greenbrier,
Humbly Sheweth,-

That during the time a Garrison was maintained at Fort Randolph, your Petitioners, emboldened by the Protection thereof, had taken up and settled themselves on sundry Plantations on the Great Kanawha above the said Station; which on the withdrawing of the troops stationed at Fort Randolph, aforesaid, they were, through fear of the Indians, obliged to abandon and leave Desolate, to the great loss and detriment of your petitioners, and to the no less Prejudice of the Inhabitants of this County in general, as they thereby lost a Barrier, which in a great measure covered their frontiers; under these Difficulties and Hardships have we Lain for these three years past, hoping that a Peace might come by which we would be permitted to return to our Habitations with safety; but the much desired Blessing not having arrived & worn out with the Hardships we sustain, your Petitioners Humbly beg leave to inform your Excellency and the Hon'able Council that they are determined to return to their aforesaid Habitations, and propose, in the first place, to erect a Station on the Mouth of the Elk River for the protection of themselves and families, and only recuest of Government that a Lieutenant and 30 men of the Militia of Greenbrier County may be stationed there for our assistance. The benefits which would accrue to this County in having this Station there are so obvious that they need not be mentioned,-- the finding provisions for them will occasion such difficulties as formerly, as the Tax Grain annually paid by the Inhabitants here may be applied to their support. As some of the Hon'able Council are intimately acquainted with the situation of the place we propose to erect a Station, & the advantages which would result to this County therefrom, we purposely omit mentioning them & only Pray your Excellency and the Hon'able Council to take our Petition into your consideration, and we, as in Duty Bound, Shall Ever Pray.

John Archer,
Sampson Archer
(and others).

General George Washington's opinion of Greenbrier pioneers was historically expressed when he heard that Mrs. William Lewis had sent her remaining three sons of seventeen, fifteen and thirteen years to join his Continental Army with the parting: "Go, my children. I spare not my youngest; my fair-haired boy- the comfort of my declining years!" Moved by this sacrifice and his intimate knowledge of the mountain patriots, he exclaimed:

"Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta, and I will rally round me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

(From Hughes' "George Washington," - Vol. II, p. 552.)

EXTRACTS FROM JOHN ARCHER SR'S WILL.

WILL BOOK 6, PAGE 164.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF AUGUSTA CO. VIRGINIA.

Will was made May 20, 1780. States that he is greatly Sunk by Bodily Infirmities but of perfect mind and memory.

- Item 1: All debts and funeral expenses to be paid.
- Item 2: Beloved wife Rebecca to have three hundred pounds yearly for her support.
- Item 3: My brother Sampson Archer to have three hundred pounds to be paid by my Executors.
- Item 4: Beloved sister, Elizabeth Stuart to have a negro slave.
- Item 5: William Blair's daughter, Rebecca to have two hundred pounds when she comes of age.
- Item 6: John Blair, son of William Blair, to have eight hundred pounds.
- Item 7: Mary Ross, wife of Robert Ross, a legacy.
- Item 8: Residue to be applied to the support of the poor, whether friend or stranger.

Executors: John Poage and Robert Armstrong.

Date of Probate: May 15, 1781.

County of Greenbrier, State of
West Virginia.

I, Blanche Humphreys, do hereby acknowledge the above to be true and correct extracts.

(Signed) Blanche Humphreys.

County of Greenbrier and State of
West Virginia.

Subscribed and sworn to before me in my said County, this 17th. day of May, 1938.

(Signed) Warren Gambill,
Notary Public.

My commission expires June 5, 1941.

- - - -

A COPY

Bill of Sale.

Deed Book I, Page 75.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF GREENBRIER CO., W. VA.

Know all Men, by these Presents, that I, Sampson Archer, of the County of Green Brier & State of Virginia, for and in Consideration of the Sum of twenty-six pounds, ten Shillings, to me in hand paid by Robert Armstrong of the County and State aforesd. the Receipt whereof, I acknowledge and confess, have bargained, sold, aliened and delivered, and by these Presents do bargain, sell, alien and deliver unto the said Robert Armstrong, the following Articles, Viz: Thirty Bushels of Indian Corn, eight Women's Gowns of different Kinds, two Silk Cloakes, one Cotton Coverlid, one Tea Kettle. My Right, Title and Interest in and to a Bond assigned to me by James Stevenson, payable to Wm. Richey, and lodged in the hands of Thomas Smith of Staunton, Augusta

County, likewise all my Right Title & Interest to, any Pay, Wages or other Emoluments whatsoever which are or hereafter may be due to me for my Services on the Expedition which went from Hence to Kentucky in the year 1781. Also one Feather Bed, one blue Rugg, one blue and yellow Coverlid, three Blankets, three coarse Sheets, one Pillow, one coarse Linnen Bed Tick and one Counterpane of a reddish Colour and the Right unto the said bargained Articles, unto the said Robert Armstrong, his Heirs or Assigns, do by these Presents forever warrant and defend. Sealed with my Seal and dated this 20th. November, 1783.

Sampson Archer (Seal).

Teste

Wm. H. Cavendish.

John Archer.

Wm. Arbuckle.

County of Greenbrier and State of
West Virginia.

I, Blanche Humphreys, do hereby acknowledge the above to be a correct and true copy.

(Signed) Blanche Humphreys.

County of Greenbrier and State of
West Virginia.

Subscribed and sworn before me in my said county, this 17th. day of May, 1938.

(Signed) Warren Gambill, Notary Public.

My Commission expires June 5, 1941.

A COPY.

WILL BOOK 7, PAGE 461.
Division of Estate.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF AUGUSTA CO. VIRGINIA.

Whereas by the Last Will and Testament of John Archer deceased, John Poage and myself were appointed executors of his said will which did amongst other things after giving divers Legacies directs that the Residue of his Estate should be sold by his Executors and the Balance arising from the Sale after the payment of his Legacies and the Settlement of Expenses to be applied towards the support of the poor whether friends or Strangers as to them or either of them, my Executors, shall seem just or reasonable at any time they shall think fit.

Now to comply with the Trust reposed in me I do hereby make the following appointment of whatever may be left of the said John Archer's Estate after the payment of the debts and Legacies on a Fair Just and Equitable settlement, to-wit. One half of the Surpluss to John Archer, Nephew of John Archer deceased, his heirs and assigns and the other half to be divided between Sampson Archer Senior and Sampson Archer Junior Children as soon as the debts and legacies can be adjusted or ascertained. I am induced to do this because besides being relations of the said John Archer deceased, I consider them ***** to come properly under the denomination as any persons whatsoever.

August 18, 1786.

Robert Armstrong.

WILL BOOK 7, PAGE 462. CLERK'S OFFICE OF AUGUSTA CO. VIRGINIA.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Poage, one of the Executors of the last Will and testament of John Archer deceased, do acknowledge and agree that the said estate be applied as within disposed of and further promise that the part of the Estate which was by the within appointment due to John Archer Junior to be now paid to Richard Mathews by virtue of an assignment from said Archer to said Mathews which I have received.

John Poage.

March 13, 1787.

County of Greenbrier, State of W. Va.

I, Blanche Humphreys do hereby acknowledge the above to be true and correct.

(Signed) Blanche Humphreys.

Subscribed and sworn before me in my said County, this 17th. day of May 1938.

(Signed) Warren Gambill, Notary Public.

My Commission expires June 5, 1941.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GREENBRIER COURT ORDER BOOKS.

John Archer came into Court and resigned the Clerkship, whereupon John Stuart was unanimously elected.

Sampson Archer is on the Grand Jury.

Order Book A. Page 1, Nov. 23, 1780.

- - - - -

At a Court continued and held November 23, 1780, for laying the county levy.

The County of Greenbrier to Sundry persons,

To John Archer (not allowed in May) 1207 pounds of tobacco.

To John Archer, former Clerk, for paper 110 pounds of tobacco.

Order Book A, Page 3, Nov. 23, 1780.

- - - - -

John Archer is appointed Deputy Surveyor under Alexander Welch.

Order Book A, September Court 1784.

County of Greenbrier and State of W. Va.

I, Blanche Humphreys do hereby acknowledge the above to be correct extracts.

(Signed) Blanche Humphreys.

County of Greenbrier and State of West
Virginia.

Subscribed and sworn before me in this my said county the 17th.
day of May, 1938.

(Signed) Warren Gambill, Notary Public.

My Commission expires June 5, 1941.

- - - - -

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS AMONG THE VIRGINIAS

By Cren F. Morton.

P. 107- West Virginia.

Justices, Greenbrier 1780-1800, the year is that of 1st. mention.

John Archer 1785.

Ibid p. 117- Jan. 23, 1782-

Samuel Price, John Archer, Robert Thompson, are commissioners of
the land tax.

I certify that the above items are true copies of the same found
in the book named above.

(Signed) Joan Agnew.

Sworn and subscribed before me a Notary Public in and for the
City of Richmond, Virginia, this sixth day of June, nineteen hundred
and thirty-eight.

(Signed) Estelle Bass, N.P.

My Commission expires October 15, 1940.

- - - - -

Referring to Chapter One -

The Archers in Europe.

Relative to the article by J. H. Lawrence-Archer, Captain, treating
on the origin of the Archer Family in Ireland, I give below reference
in the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C., enabling anyone to
have access to the original:

"D.A. R.88-900. Royal Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland,
Journal of Kilkenny and south-east of Ireland.
New series Vol. VI, 1867. Pages 220 through 230.
Genealogical Section."

The original shows a number of Archer Seals together with
various Coats-of-Arms of Archer Families in the City of Kilkenny. Also
pedigrees of the family from 1286 to approximately 1750.

COPY OF A CERTIFIED COPY.

(Record found in Will Book "B", page 77, Nicholas County Court, Ky.)

John Archer's Will.

In the name of God, Amen: I, John Archer, of the County of Nicholas, and State of Kentucky, being in a low state of health and being weak in body, but of sound memory (blessed be God for his mercy to me) and calling to mind the mortality of body, well knowing that it is appointed for all men to die; I do this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, eight hundred and fifteen, ordain this to be my last will and testament, that is to say, first and principally, I give and recommend my soul to God who gave it, and my body to the dust to be buried in a decent and Christian manner, nothing doubting, but at the general resurrection, I shall receive the same again by the power of Almighty God.

And as touching such worldly estate as I am possessed of, I will thus dispose of in the following manner.

First it is my will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of the money in Mr. Alexander Blair's hands and if that should not be enough, the money coming to my son, John Archer, deceased, due him for services done on the Wabash, shall be taken to discharge them.

Secondly, I will and bequeath that my beloved wife, Elizabeth, shall have the house and kitchen she now lives in, with the half of the clear land belonging to the plantation, during her life for her support. Also, the negro boy to work for her and her daughter, Betty; also the black horse to be at her disposal as she may think fit, and the two cows, Steary and White Cow and calf; and Bed cloathing and bed stead, the cupboard at her disposal and one large kettle and one bake oven, three chairs, one pair of tongs and shovel with all the spinning wheels and a reel and all the sheep, one pot rack and John Neil to be with her till free.

Thirdly, I do will to my daughter, Rebecca Hamilton, One Dollar.

Fourthly, I will to my daughter, Mary Moore, One Dollar.

And Fifthly, I will to my daughter, Nancy Waugh, One Dollar.

And Sixthly, I will to my daughter, Darky Paxton, One Dollar.

And Seventhly, I will to my daughter, Ester Moors, One Dollar.

And Eighthly, I will to my son Sampson Archer, the Gate Mare, the Tom horse and Jody; also the half of 314 acres of land coming from Mays heirs to be given to Franklin Archer by his father, Sampson Archer, if it is got; also, all the farming utensils belonging to the place or belonging to me; likewise to get the debt that Swinney owes me, one-third of the same to be given to my daughter, Elizabeth Archer, also I will to the said daughter, Lewis, to work for her after her mother's death to the age of twenty-five years, 157 acres of land, if obtained from Mays heirs by Sampson, at her disposal; one fallen leaf table, three bedsteads, three pots, one bake oven, all the cupboard furniture, one large bottle, one looking glass, one cow, called Flower and calf, five chairs, also it is my will that Archer Jacky Potts, son of my daughter Sally, deceased, get my brown filley; it is also my will that is, that what money there will be left shall be in three equal parts,

for my beloved wife, Sampson and Bettecy. And I do ordain and appoint Samuel M. Waugh and Robert Paxton, executors of this my last will and testament for the intents and purposes in this my last will contained, and take care and see the same performed to my true intent and meaning.

In Witness whereof, I, the said John Archer, have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal this day and date within written. Signed, sealed and delivered by the said John Archer for his last will and testament.

Present at signing and sealing thereof

David Byers

John Archer (Seal).

James Hudelson

Moses Hall.

Nicholas County-- Set-MAY TERM, 1820.

A True Copy, ATTEST:

(Signed) Jno. F. Sugg, Clerk,
Nicholas County Court, Kentucky.

- - - - -

Whether at Naishapur or Babylon,
Whether the Cup with sweet or bitter run,
The Wine of Life keeps cozing drop by drop,
The Leaves of Life keep falling, one by one.

The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
Turns Ashes - or it prospers; and anon,
Like snow upon the Desert's dusty Face,
Lighting a little hour or two - is gone.

Omar Khayyam.

